The ROYAL TONIC.
See you get the Genuine in Buff Package, made by Ashton & Parsons Ltd., London.

PHOSFERINE

Honoured by Commands
H.M. THE QUEEN
H.I.M. THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA
H.M. THE KING OF GREECE
H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF FIFE
AND 20 OTHER ROYAL FAMILIES.

VOL. XXVIII.—No. 335. MELBOURNE: NOVEMBER 20th, 1913. [SUBSCRIPTION: 10/- PER ANNUM POST FREE

PHAR Storage

THE AUSTRALASIAN Journal of Pharmacy

With which is Incorporated

The Australasian Chemist and Druggist.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, MELBOURNE, FOR TRANSMISSION BY POST AS A NEWSPAPER.

The 'Allenburys'

Foods

As easy of digestion as maternal milk, and so designed as to contain its constituents in proper proportions. These Foods give freedom from digestive ailments, and ensures vigorous health and development.

Rusks

A valuable addition to baby's dietary when 10 months old and after. They provide an excellent nourishing and appetising meal. Specially useful during the troublesome time of teething. When eaten dry, they mechanically aid the cutting of teeth.

Diet

Taken by nursing Mothers whose supply of milk fails to nourish their infants, the Allenbury Diet has proved of great assistance. It helps particularly to maintain the strength, to increase the flow of milk, to promote restful sleep, and is of value both to mother and child.

FOR INFANTS! FOR CHILDREN! FOR MOTHERS!

ALLEN & HANBURYS LIMITED, London and Sydney.

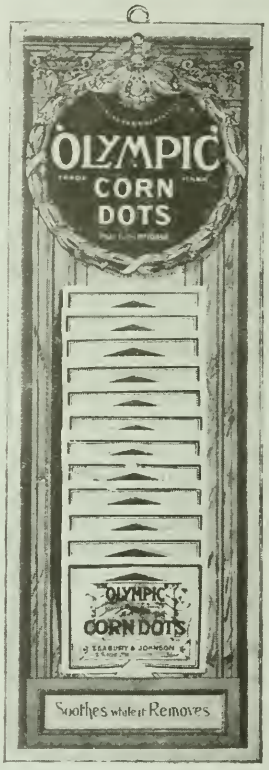
Index to Advts. Page 8.

CONFORMS TO THE N.S.W. PURE FOOD ACT.

'OLYMPIC'

TRADE MARK

CORN DOTS

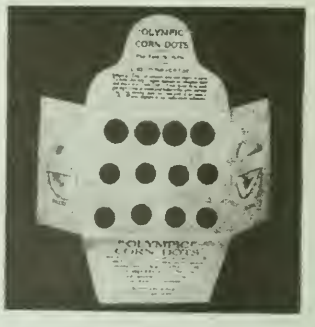


Retail Price, 6d. per packet.

¶ A dainty and effectual Corn application consisting of twelve medicated discs, of suitably graduated sizes, arranged on muslin. For holding Dots firmly in position on the foot a supply of fixers is also included, and the whole neatly packed in an exceptionally novel and attractive container printed in four-colour design.

¶ For display purposes Olympic Corn Dot Containers are mounted in dozens on artistic cards (as illustrated), and other attractive advertisement matter is included with every order.

TRADE PRICE 2/6 per Dozen nett. 25/- per Gross „



SAMPLE Package on receipt of post card.

SEABURY & JOHNSON

5 & 7 BARRACK STREET, SYDNEY.

REPRESENTATIVES: FASSETT & JOHNSON

Telephone No. 184. *Telegrams: "Plasters," Sydney.*

Full line of Seabury & Johnston's Standard Goods kept in stock by all the Australian Wholesale Houses.

A PROFIT-MAKING LINE FOR CHEMISTS!

By Royal Appointment.

DAY, SON & HEWITT'S

"NEVER FAILING"

Animal Remedies

Everything necessary to the Health and Cure of the Horse, Cow, Dog, Cat, and other animals.

Send an enquiry for Handsomely Got-up Publication, entitled "Veterinary Practice at Home." **2/6** post free.

INVALUABLE TO COUNTRY CHEMISTS.

MELDE, SMITH & TOY, 99 Queen Street, Melbourne

Why not Stock the Line that Shows a Profit!

BIOMALT

An excellent, pleasant-tasting and inexpensive tonic, free from alcohol, salicylic and other preserving agents. It is highly recommended by professors and physicians; is in constant use in many of the Royal Infirmaries, and has proved to be an excellent tonic.

The manufacture of **Biomalt** is under the control of the food chemist and sworn chemist, Dr. Aufrecht, of Berlin. The analysis gave the following results :—

Alcohol	Absent
Sugar (est. as to maltose)	48.26
Dextrine	7,23
Nitrogenous substances	2,75
Mineral substances	1,04
incl. Phosphoric acid	0,575
Lime	0,360
Iron	0,025

FREE SAMPLE MAY BE OBTAINED.

The weakest stomach can digest it because it contains no starch.

During a six days' cycle race, BIOMALT was the only tonic taken by the WINNERS.

Retail Prices - Small Tins, 1s. 3d.; Large Tins, 2s. 3d.

Please report to us any instance of direct or indirect cutting of these prices.

Sole Agents—McMICKING & CO., 362 LITTLE COLLINS ST., MELBOURNE

15% Discount

Off HEARNE'S MEDICINES in £5 Parcels

Buyers of £5 PARCELS of Hearne's Bronchitis Cure, Frootoids (and any other of Hearne's Medicines) will now be allowed 15% DISCOUNT OFF THE WHOLESALE PRICES for cash with order as follows:—

EXAMPLE No. 1:

1 case, 3 dozen Hearne's Bronchitis Cure (2/6) @ 27/-	...	£4	1 0
½ „ „ „ „ (4 6) @ 48/-	...	1	4 0
		£5	5 0
LESS 15% DISCOUNT	...	0	15 9
Nett	...	£4	9 3

EXAMPLE No. 2:

1 case, 3 dozen Hearne's Bronchitis Cure (2 6) @ 27/-	...	£4	1 0
2 „ „ Frootoids (1 6) @ 15/-	...	1	10 0
		£5	11 0
LESS 15% DISCOUNT	...	0	16 8
Nett	...	£4	14 4

Or may be assorted to include any other of Hearne's Medicines in any way to suit your own requirements.

GOODS FORWARDED CARRIAGE FREE.

Actual profit on No. 1 Parcel, £1 7s. 9d.; on No. 2 Parcel, £1 11s. 8d., or 7d. per small bottle of Bronchitis Cure—1s. 1d. per large bottle. 5¼d. per bottle of Frootoids. The profit on other Medicines is in the same proportion to their retail prices.

THE DISCOUNTS OFF PARCELS OF £50 WORTH IS 17½%, £100 WORTH 20%.

W. G. HEARNE & CO. Ltd.

GEELONG.

To His Majesty, King George V.

Awarded Gold Medal, International Medical Congress, London, 1913.

BRAND'S

Specialties for Invalids.

Manufactured from the FINEST BRITISH MEATS.

ESSENCE OF BEEF

And of CHICKEN and MUTTON.

Valuable in cases of exhaustion, depression, and weak digestion due to influenza or any other cause, being easily assimilated by the weakest stomach, imparting at once fresh life and vigour to the whole system.

These Essences are now put up IN GLASS and TINS.

The A1 SAUCE

For "FISH, FLESH, OR FOWL."

A FINE TONIC AND DIGESTIVE.

Full Price Lists on application to

BRAND & CO. LTD.,

MAYFAIR WORKS, VAUXHALL, LONDON, S.W.

Merck's

PURE CHLOROFORM

Prepared Specially for

ANÆSTHESIA

Is made by an improved process which guarantees purity and reliability unsurpassed by any other make put on the market.

It is therefore used in many large hospitals all over the world.

Supplied in 1 oz. and 2 oz. melted-up tubes.
¼ lb., ½ lb. and 1 lb. glass stoppered bottles,

Keep in a COOL AND DARK PLACE. AFTER BULK IS BROKEN, USE CONTENTS OF A BOTTLE WITHIN A FEW DAYS, since Chloroform is subject to decomposition in bottles which are not completely full. The 1 oz. and 2 oz. tubes are especially suitable, as the small sealed package ensure at any time a a perfectly pure and reliable preparation.

If purchased in a large bottle, it is advisable, after once opening the container, immediately to put the remainder into **small** bottles that are to be **completely filled.** The vials used for this purpose must be perfectly **dry.** Such vials as were used for chloroform previously, should be perfectly washed and dried before they are refilled.

To be had through the regular Trade Channels.

AGENTS:

Messrs. P. O'C. RUSSELL & CO. LTD., Box 139, BRISBANE.

Messrs. G. A. BREMER & CO., 5 Leigh Street, ADELAIDE; 231 Elizabeth Street, MELBOURNE; Builders' Exchange, 12 Castlereagh St, SYDNEY

THE SURGICAL SUPPLY CO. LTD., AUCKLAND

Darmstadt

LISTERINE

TRADE MARK REGISTERED IN U.S. PATENT OFFICE

AND BY THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

A non-toxic antiseptic of known and definite power; prepared in a form convenient for immediate use; of ready dilution, sightly, pleasant, and sufficiently powerful for all purposes of asepsis—these are advantages which Listerine embodies.

The high repute of Listerine has been obtained by the voluntary favor bestowed upon it by professional men, and by means of their recommendation it has become known and prized by their patients to such an extent that it is now quite generally utilized as an article of domestic medicine, and for purposes of personal hygiene.

Australian Price List.

LAMBERT'S

Pharmaceutical Specialties.

Listerine, 14-oz. bottles, **4s.** size...	... ...	per case, one doz.	**36s.**
Listerine, 7-oz. bottles, **2s.** size...	per doz., **18s.**;	per case, two doz.	**36s.**
Listerine, 3-oz. bottles, **1s.** size...	per doz., **9s.**;	per case, four doz.	**36s.**
Listerine Dermatic Soap	per doz., **8s.**;	per case, twelve doz.	**96s.**
Listerine Tooth Powder	per doz., **8s.**;	per case, twelve doz.	**96s.**
Listerine Talcum Powder	per doz., **8s.**;	per case, twelve doz.	**96s.**
Lithiated Hydrangea Comp., 8-oz. bottles, **4s.** size, per doz., case ...			**36s.**

For Terms and Discounts, the Australian Trade will please address

Messrs. FELTON, GRIMWADE & CO.,

MELBOURNE,

Australian Agents for

Lambert Pharmacal Co.,

ST. LOUIS, Mo., U.S.A.

WYLEYS LTD.

COVENTRY.

(Established 1750.)

Wholesale & Export Druggists

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

WYLEY'S SPECIALTIES.

DECOCTIONS—Dec. Sarsæ Jam. Co. Conc.

FLUID EXTRACTS—Ext. Cascaræ Sagradæ Liq. P.B.
Ext. Ergotæ Liq. P.B. (tested physiologically).
Ext. Hyoscyami Liq. (from English Biennial Henbane)
Ext. Valerianæ Liq. (from English Valerian Root),

CONCENTRATED INFUSIONS—Inf. Buchu Conc.
Inf. Digitalis Conc. (from English leaves).
Inf. Gent. Comp. Conc.
Inf. Senegæ Conc.

TINCTURES—Tinct. Aurantii, P.B., 1885.
Tinct. Benzoin Comp., P.B.
Tinct. Hyoscyami, P.B. (from English Biennial Henbane).
Tinct. Valerian, PB., 1885 (English Root).

CONCENTRATED TINCTURES—These are prepared of uniform and standard strength. One fluid part equals four fluid parts of tincture.

"LENITIVE TROPELS" (regd.). Laxative Fruit Lozenges.

"RUSCOL"—An organic compound for Eczema and Skin Diseases.

"THREE SPIRES BRAND" Preparations.

Wyleys Ltd. specially devote themselves to the manufacture of Chemists Own Name Preparations, and will be glad to receive inquiries respecting this branch of their business.

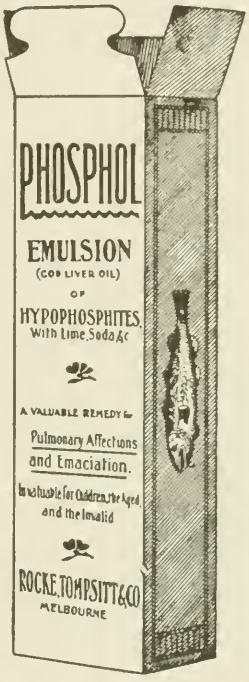
Wholesale Agents for Victoria and Tasmania, ROCKE, TOMPSITT & Co., Melbourne.

Representative for Australia and New Zealand, W. C. B. DALY, Box 240 G.P.O. Melbourne.

NOTICE!

PHOSPHOL

Is Reduced in Price from 1st April, 1913.



PHOSPHOL

is rich in Hypophosphites, and does all that is claimed for it.

PHOSPHOL

Booklets, Show Cards, Dummies, Counter Bills for advertising purposes on application.

TRADE PRICE ... 14/- DOZEN.

Rocke, Tompsitt & Co.,

292 to 298 FLINDERS STREET, MELBOURNE.

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS APPEARING IN THIS ISSUE.

Addis and Son, Robt., London ... 21
Allen and Hanburys, London—Wholesale Export Druggists, etc. ... Cover, 11
Ashton and Parsons, London—Homœopathic Medicines and "Phosferine"... 36
Atkin's Quinine Wine 27
Beecham's Pills 13
Benger's, F. B. & Co. Ltd., Manchester 18
Bosisto and Co., Richmond, Melbourne—Eucalyptus Oil 35
Brand & Co., London—Specialties ... 3.
Brandt's Malt Extract 27
Burroughs, Wellcome and Co., London and Sydney ... ... Cover
Bush, W. J., and Co., London and Melbourne—Manufacturing Chemists, &c. 10
Condy and Mitchell, London—Condy's Fluid ... First Page of Reading Matter
Cocks, Arthur, & Co., Optical Goods ... 26
Crown Chemical Co., Melbourne ... 33
Davenport, J. T., Ltd.. London—Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne ...
Denver Chemical Mfg Co., Sydney—Antiphlogistine 14
Denyer Brothers, Melbourne—Surgical Instrument and Truss Makers ... 16
Duerdin and Sainsbury, Melbourne ... 17
Duff, Thos. & Bros., Shop Fitters, Melb. Insert
Fassett & Johnson, Sydney—Emol Keleet
Felton, Grimwade & Co., Melbourne ... 9
Forrest, Francis, and Co., Melbourne—Pears' Soap 20
Freeman's Chlorodyne, England ... 23
Goddard, H. A., Melbourne—Antineurasthin ... ...
Greathead's Mixture, Melbourne ... Insert
Grout, Bradley and Co., Melbourne ... 23
Hall, Charles E., Melbourne—Glaxo ... 34
Hearne, W. G., Geelong—Bronchitis Cure 2
Holloway's Pills 34
Horlick's Malted Milk, England ... 27
Howards, England 28
"Hunyadi Janos"- Saxlehner, Andreas... 10
Hycol 22
I. O. A., Melbourne ... ... Insert
Johnston, G., and Sons, Sydney ... 34
Kemp, Campbell and Co., Sydney ... 19
Koch, Albert, Melbourne—Analyst ... 21
Lambert Pharmacal Co.—"Listerine" ... 5
"Lactobacilline" 12
Laxette Manufacturing Co. 21
Lennard, J. L.—"Lysol" 26
Leitch, John W., and Co., Huddersfield 27
Lewis, H. K., London—Extra Pharmacopœia 31
Life Insurance Co. of Australia Ltd. ... Insert
Maltine Manufacturing Co. Ltd., London 32
Mather, W., Ltd., Manchester—Plaisters 33
Melde, Smith & Toy 1
Merck, E., Darmstadt—Pure Chemicals 4
Parke, Davis and Co., Detroit, U.S.A., and Sydney—Manufacturing Chemists ... Cover
Pharmaceutical Society 19
Pharmacy Board Notices 22
Read and Campbell, Sydney 31
"Regulin" 32
Rocke, Tompsitt and Co., Melbourne ... 7
Rosier, John, Melbourne—Chiropodist, etc. 24
Silberberg and Co., H. B., Melbourne.. 33
Scott and Bowne Ltd.—Scott's Emulsion 17
Seabury and Johnson, London and Sydney Cover
Sheldon Drug Co. Ltd.—Dr. Sheldon's Gin Pills 30
Stearns, Frederick & Co., "Nyall Lines" 8
St. Dalmas, A. De, Leicester—Medicated Plasters... 12
S.P. Charges Co., England—Sulphaqua and Sulphaqua Soap ... ...
Thomas, F., Coaching College ... 29
Vale, Arthur F. W., Pharm. Coach ... 29
Vapo-Cresolene, New York—Vapo-Cresolene 25
Vinolia Soap Co., Sydney ... ...
Whitehead & Co., Melbourne—Chemists' Labels 24
Wholesale Chemical Works, London ... 15
Woods' Great Peppermint Cure ... 29
Woods, W., & Co., Melbourne—Opticians 25
Wolfe's Schnapps ...Last Page Reading Matter
Wyleys Ltd., Coventry—Wholesale and Export Druggists... 6
Zeal, G. H., London, "The Repello" ... 16
Zenobia Ltd., Perfumes 27

Are you Stocking the Nyall Lines?

REMUNERATIVE AND ATTRACTIVE FROM THE PHARMACIST'S STANDPOINT.

1. **Because they are sound, reliable, non-secret remedies.**
2. **Because their sale is strictly confined to chemists.**
3. **Because their selling prices are protected,**
4. **Because the profits are good.**

Write to us for further particulars.

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO., 28 O'CONNELL STREET, SYDNEY.

SOLE SELLING AGENTS.

FELTON, GRIMWADE & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

Importers of Drugs, Chemicals,
Dental Material, Chemical, Physical, and Bacteriological Apparatus, &c.

AGENTS FOR—

THE KEMP SHEEP BRANDING LIQUID CO. PTY. LTD.
AUSTRALIAN OXYGEN CO.
CONSUMERS' ANHYDROUS AMMONIA Co. Ltd., Sydney
J. BOSISTO & CO., PTY. LTD.
Dr. D. JAYNE & SON, Philadelphia. U.S.A.
SYKES' DRENCH, Sydney.
SWIFT'S ARSENATE OF LEAD.
LISTERINE.
KOLYNOS (Inc.)
SEIGEL'S SYRUP.
HUDSON'S EUMENTHOL JUBES
CALLARD'S DIABETIC FOODS.

PROPRIETORS OF—

KRUSE'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
KRUSE'S INSECTICIDE.
HYPOL—The Well-known Emulsion
TRIDENT SPECIALTIES.
PLASTINE.
TOXA—for Rabbit Destruction.
FOSFA ,, ,,

Stores and Offices—342-6 LITTLE FLINDERS STREET,
Factory and Laboratories—SPENCER STREET, Dental Depot—117 COLLINS STREET.

MELBOURNE.

W. J. BUSH & CO. LTD.

DISTILLERS OF OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL

ESSENTIAL OILS.

The following are amongst the most important:—

Distilled at Hackney.

OIL OF ALMONDS
" CARDAMOMS
" CARAWAY
" CINNAMON
" CLOVES
" CUBEBS
" DILL
" ORRIS
" PATCHOULI
" SANDAL WOOD

Distilled at Mitcham.

OIL OF CAMOMILES
" LAVENDER
" PENNYROYAL
" PEPPERMINT
" ROSEMARY

Distilled at Grasse.

OIL OF EUCALYPTUS
" GERANIUM
" LAVENDER
" NEROLI
" ROSEMARY
" THYME

Pressed at Messina

OIL OF BERGAMOT
" LEMON
" ORANGE

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF ALL OTHER ESSENTIAL OILS.

WORKS AT

Hackney, London; Mitcham, Surrey; Grasse, France; Messina, Sicily.

Head Offices: ASH GROVE, HACKNEY, LONDON, N.E.

DEPOTS—

New York & Chicago, U.S.A.; Montreal, Canada; Moscow, Russia

AUSTRALIAN BRANCHES—

167-169 QUEEN STREET, MELBOURNE, VICTORIA.

11 LITTLE GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY, N.S.W.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Hunyadi János

For Liver Complaints, Obesity, Etc.

The "VIENNA MEDICAL PRESS" says:—

"Hunyadi Janos may be regarded as a specific for obesity."

AVERAGE DOSE:—A wineglassful before breakfast, either pure or diluted with a similar quantity of hot or cold water.

CAUTION. Note the Name, "HUNYADI JANOS," the Signature of the Proprietor, ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, and the Medallion on the red centre part of the label.

Australasian Agents—SWIFT & COMPANY, SYDNEY.

INTERSTATE CONFERENCE OF PHARMACISTS ON NATIONAL INSURANCE.
Melbourne, November, 1913.

Back Row W. G. PIPER, A. E. SAYER (Bendigo), C. E. TOWL (Vic.), E. W. MAYHEW (W. A.), W. H. PORTER (S. A.), J. B. GEORGE (W. A.)
E. F. GRYST (S. A.), H. J. MEWKILL (St. Arnaud).

Front Row—C. L. BUTCHERS (Secretary), J. W. CASE (Q.), F. J. GRAY (N.S.W.), F. BUCKHURST (President), A. FORSTER (N.S.W.), A. R. BAILEY (Vic.), M. RUSHTON (Tas.)

CONDY'S FLUID

AND

CONDY'S CRYSTALS

ARE GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN

NO PERMANGANATE OF POTASH.

Twenty-nine Injunctions, with damages and costs, have been obtained against chemists who sold Permanganate of Potash in execution of orders for "Condy's Fluid" and "Condy's Crystals."

CONDY'S CRYSTALS are stocked and sold in bottles only by all the leading Wholesale Druggists in Australia and New Zealand.

Sole Proprietors of "Condy's Fluid" and "Condy's Crystals"—

CONDY & MITCHELL, Ltd., 65, Goswell Rd, LONDON, ENG.

THE AUSTRALASIAN

Journal of Pharmacy.

[REGISTERED UNDER COPYRIGHT ACT].

No. 335. NOVEMBER 20TH, 1913. Vol. XXVIII.

British News.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London,

11th October, 1913.

IMPERIAL RECIPROCITY.

At the October meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, the secretary reported that a draft agreement had been arranged with Mr. A. Wadsworth, representing the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, embodying the details of the reciprocity treaty between the two bodies. After a brief discussion, the agreement was ratified by the Council. Correspondence was also received from the Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia and the Pharmacy Board of Tasmania, submitting particulars of the curricula and the examinations with a view to reciprocity. The secretary said the matter was not sufficiently advanced to arrive at a decision, consequently discussion on the subject was adjourned to a future meeting. Mr. Wadsworth left London on October 3 by the "Mongolia," after signing the reciprocity agreement.

PROPRIETARIES AND INSURANCE PRESCRIPTIONS.

Pharmacists are experiencing trouble over the prescribing of proprietary medicines in insurance prescriptions. According to the National Insurance Act, "proper and sufficient drugs and medicines" are to be supplied to the insured. Certain Insurance Committees have, however, de-

ducted the cost of proprietary medicines, which have been prescribed, from the chemists' accounts. The question is now engaging the attention of the Insurance Commissioners. In Scotland, it has been decided that secret remedies are not "proper and sufficient medicines," and, therefore, cannot be prescribed; but that proprietary medicines, the composition of which is known, may be ordered by panel doctors. Evidently the Commissioners will decide to recognise certain proprietaries, of which the formulæ are published. Those not coming under this class will be barred, so far as insurance dispensing is concerned. In the meantime, the Joint Standing Committee is revising the tariff, and drafting standards for dressings and bandages. Provision is being made in the new tariff for market fluctuations in the price of drugs. The work is both arduous and intricate, but the Committee has had the whole-hearted support of the rank and file, and it is expected that the new tariff will embody a considerable number of improvements on the one now in use.

POISONING STATISTICS.

The figures relating to deaths from poisoning during 1911 have just been published. Accidental deaths numbered 239 (124 from scheduled and 115 from non-scheduled poisons). Opium, laudanum and morphine accounted for 58 deaths, hydrochloric acid 26, veronal 17, ammonia 14, oxalic acid 15, and carbolic acid 10. Suicides number 506 (324 scheduled and 182 non-scheduled poisons)—carbolic acid 89, oxalic acid 75, hydrochloric acid 73, opium and preparations 48, potassium cyanide 36, and hydrocyanic acid 24, were the principal poisons used. Commenting on the figures, and comparing them with the Australian Statistics for 1912, the *Pharmaceutical Journal* says: "The total number of deaths from poisoning in England and Wales was 745, and in Australia 254. This is an unfortunate comparison for Australia, as the English deaths are only three times the Australian ones, whereas the English population is seven times the population of Australia (thirty-five millions to five millions). Australia, like many other countries, has poison laws which can hardly be called efficient. No doubt, if the law affecting the sale of toxic drugs were considerably improved, fewer fatalities would be caused by poisons. Of the English deaths, 506 were suicides, and of the Australian ones 198. Here there is the same Australian disadvantage as in the total figures. Climate, however, may have some effect on the suicidal statistics, as the greater number of Australian suicides occur in December and January, the hot season: and this might be more marked if the English figures were those for any other year than the extraordinarily hot one of 1911. To prove this, however, it would be necessary to know the number of all suicides, and not only those from poisoning."

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF PHARMACY.

The congress of pharmacists, which met at the Hague during September was a very successful gathering. Great Britain was represented by Professor Greenish, Messrs. E. White, E. S. Peck and H. Finnemore, and the United States by Professors Remington and Koch. Mr. White went to the congress not only to represent British pharmacists, but as the representative of the British Government, and it was fitting that the head of British pharmacy should be entertained by the acting representative of His Majesty's Government at the Court of the Queen of Holland. Mr. White, it may also be added, took no mean part in the proceedings of the congress, and, in addition to contributing to the discussion, he presided over one of the sessions, and generally upheld the dignity of British pharmacy. Abstracts of the following two papers may be of interest to your readers:—

THE SUPPLY OF MEDICINES IN HOLLAND.

The author of this paper, Mr. J. W. De Waal, pharmacist, shows that the Dutch Legislature desired to separate the practice of medicine from that of pharmacy. Circumstances necessitated a departure from that principle, but the Legislature has adopted regulations so unpractical that at the present time there are more pharmacies in the hands of physicians than in those of pharmacists. The social importance of the pharmacist is discussed, and the modifications that should be introduced into the present legislation as long as the present system of free establishment of pharmacies obtains are indicated.

After a vivacious discussion, the members of the section expressed the opinion that

legislation should be established on the following lines:—

(1) That the pharmacist alone is qualified to dispense medicines;

(2) That no exception should be made except for localities where there is no pharmacist;

(3) That permission given in such case should be temporary, and cease on the establishment of a pharmacy.

THE SALE OF PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALTIES.

According to Dr. A. Schamelhout, Brussels, this question is becoming more acute in consequence of the increase in the consumption of such specialities, and the material interests of pharmacists are being prejudicially affected. The author considers that they are medicaments, and, as such, are subject to the law which confers upon pharmacists the sole right to sell medicines. Such right is also a necessity, as without it pharmacists find it increasingly difficult to maintain their existence. From the point of view of public safety, this monopoly is desirable, as pharmacists do not hesitate to denounce pharmaceutical specialties when they partake of the nature of quack medicines, and thus assist in checking the practice of self-drugging. The author proposed the adoption of the following resolution:—"That the eleventh International Congress of Pharmacy, considering that the profession of pharmacy is a social necessity, that the law reserves to pharmacists a monopoly of the sale of medicines; that pharmaceutical specialties and specialised pharmaceutical products are medicines; that there are serious reasons for limiting their sale to the pharmacist so that he may continue to exist; that it is in the interest of public safety in order to check the possible abuse of medicines and so protect the public health; that pharmacists and not ordinary tradesmen should control the sale of pharmaceutical specialties and specialised pharmaceutical preparations, recommends that the Legislature should reserve to pharmacists exclusively the monopoly of such sales." By the term pharmaceutical specialty is to be understood every simple or compound preparation possessing medicinal properties and prepared beforehand for sale. It should be subjected to all the legal restrictions imposed on other medicines, should bear a label indicating its qualitative and quantitative composition, for the accuracy of which the maker should be responsible. It should be made by or under the supervision of a responsible pharmacist, whose name and residence should appear on the label.

Articles.

A Declining Art.

(From the "Melbourne Speculum.")

In these days, when hustling drug travellers are for ever lauding the benefits of their new patent drugs, a plea for a more careful consideration of that important side of medicine, "The Art of Prescribing," may not be out of place:

The whole of the study of medicine from Biology, through Physiology, Pathology, right up to the medical diagnosis, crystallises, for the patient, in the actual treatment prescribed:

In this treatment, drugs take a prominent place, and it is concerning "The Prescription" that special thought is often needed.

Agents and travellers of big drug firms are continually prevailing on the physician, from the young graduate, even up to the come last specialist, with their ready made tablets and mixtures. They presume, and too often with success, to teach him to prescribe some proprietary medicine of their own, which *they* tell *the physician* will cure such and such a complaint; so that the patient gets the benefit, not of the medical man's knowledge, but of the drug firm's business "push." It is unfortunate that in our course the therapeusis of drugs and the art of prescribing are so ineffectively taught; for this is really the reason the average young graduate finds it difficult to formulate a good prescription, otherwise than ordering compressed drugs and patent mixtures. This latter is seriously bad from several points of view:—

1. The patient, unconsciously often, thinks less of the prescriber's ability.

2. The patient begins to prescribe for himself when the medicine is on regular sale as a proprietary tablet or patent medicine.

3. There is the loss of that beneficial mental therapeusis which a nicely compounded palatable bottle of medicine gives to the patient.

4. Unscrupulous nurses and others with a little knowledge follow suit and order them.

5. It is not fair to the Profession of Pharmacy. The pharmacist, trained to dispense medicine, has to act merely as intermediary for some big manufacturing drug store, and in self defence he has to do prescribing on his own account, often so obtaining a local reputation, to the loss of the physician.

6. Compressed drugs may lead to unforeseen effects.

7. There is no necessity in most cases to order proprietary medicines.

8. The Pharmacist can be relied on to stock the best obtainable drugs.

A few concrete examples of the results of prescribing compressed tablets and proprietary medicine:—

1. A man felt ill, and consulted a doctor, who diagnosed Rheumatism, and prescribed some aspirin tabs. On getting these from the chemist, the man remarked: "I could have got these myself, but I went to Dr. A., because I feel I am ill; 'shirt button' medicine is no good to me; I'll consult the other doctor." The latter prescribed a mixture of Sod. Sal. with Spts. Ammon. Aromat. The patient was satisfied, and the doctor lost a patient.

2. A country lady visited a F.R.C.P. specialist, and was ordered Tab. Urotropin gr. v. t.d.s., and a proprietary emulsion of cod liver oil. The country chemist not having them in stock, told her that he could not stock every proprietary medicine; this shook her faith in the specialist's prescription, and the upset was that she went away with a palatable mixture of Hexa-methylene-tetramine (proprietary name is Urotropine) and a bottle of emulsion of the chemist's own compounding. The patient got well, and failed to re-visit the physician.

Such cases are not isolated, but, unfortunately, far too frequent.

Tab. Urotropine and Tab. Pot. Iod. have been often the cause of acute gastro-intestinal upset, through insufficient dilution. This would have been avoided if they had been properly dispensed as mixtures.

To write sound logical and palatable prescriptions, the medical student must be properly taught. There is great decay in the art of prescribing, as a result of defective teaching. This seems to be the case in England also. Very great stress is laid on medical diagnosis, and all too little on the *details* of treatment, especially in regard to drugs.

The insidious method of the compressed tablet drug is the curse of the pharmacist, and a serious loss to the medical profession.

The course of therapeutics as at present expounded is very unsatisfactory. The opinion of graduated students, competent to judge, is that a teacher of the "art of prescribing" is required, who is a physician, and who has been a practical pharmacist, and above all, who has the "art of teaching."

Efficiency.

There is an old proverb: "A man is known by the company he keeps." To paraphrase this—a pharmacist may often be summed up by the character of his pharmacy. Efficiency in business counts for much. No pharmacy is thoroughly efficient unless—

(a) The stock is well kept.

(b) Arranged so as to be readily accessible.

(c) The assistants competent, energetic and obliging.

(d) The interior of the pharmacy bright, attractive and inviting.

(e) The exterior and the windows fresh and clean.

(f) The advertising, whether newspaper or circular, clear cut and convincing.

Of course, behind all these things, and permeating and dominating the whole establishment is that indefinable something, the "personality" of the proprietor; so intangible, yet so potent that many a pharmacy with this as an asset succeeds while another with details of organisation highly perfected cannot make things go.

There is no line of business to-day in which the personal equation counts for so much as the pharmacists. Young men would do well to remember this and develop a mental as well as a manual efficiency. Too much stress cannot be laid on the necessity of perfection in the details of management, but the mental grasp, the sweep of vision, the poise of intellect, the capacity to seize opportunities, the tenacity to pursue some well thought out plan—these are the things that, without which, perfectly placed packages, and thoroughly dusted cases, and carefully filed prescriptions, avail but little.

Veronal Poisoning.

Dr. W. H. Wilcox, in a paper on veronal poisoning, read at the International Congress of Medicine recently held, said there was no doubt that soon after its introduction veronal became popular as a hypnotic, and it was quite certain that its exceedingly potent action was not fully appreciated by the medical profession and still less so by the public. It was most important that the medical profession and the public should realise that the therapeutic dose of veronal cannot be exceeded with safety except in very special cases. The therapeutic dose of veronal for an adult was given in the B.P. Codex, 1907, as 5 to 15 grains, while in the latest edition of that work, 1911, the dose was given as 5 to 10 grains, an indication that perhaps the potent action of the drug had not been fully recognised in 1907. The Bayer Company, in a recent pamphlet on veronal, gave the dose for an adult as 5-10-15 grains, but they state "it should be clearly understood that in ordinary cases of insomnia the 5-grain dose is quite sufficient for an adult, and that the dose should only be repeated after a reasonable interval." Cases of death had been recorded after taking veronal even with such small doses as 10 grains. In a healthy adult it may be taken that a dose of about 50 grains would be dangerous, and might be regarded as an average minimum fatal dose. It was well know that much larger doses had been taken without death resulting, but in these cases serious symptoms such as deep coma have occurred, and there had been grave danger. On the other hand, fatal cases were recorded from doses of 1 gramme (15 grains). Veronal and its derivatives and allied substances were undoubtedly very useful therapeutic agents when carefully prescribed. It was most important, however, that powerful hypnotic drugs of this character should only be taken with the knowledge and consent of a medical practitioner and on his written prescription. It would also be advisable if the dispensing of such prescription were not repeated without the written sanction of the doctor. The frequency of cases of veronal poisoning had caused the Privy Council to approve of the addition to the Poisons schedule of di-ethyl barbituric acid, and other alkyl, aryl, or metallic derivatives of barbituric acid, whether described as veronal, proponal, medinal, or by any other trade name, mark, or designation. The effect of this resolution was that veronal and the other substances named could only be sold by a qualified pharmacist, and that all of these substances must be labelled "Poison," and must bear the name and address of the vendor. The dangers from veronal poisoning were to some extent safeguarded by this valuable legislation, but the best safeguard of all would be a loyal co-operation of pharmacists with the medical profession in protecting the public from the abuse of drugs which had a potent though useful therapeutic action.

Higher Prices for Drugs and Medicines.

By J. E. Tremble, Montreal.

("*Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal.*")

In choosing the above subject I wish to draw attention to the inadequate profits we enjoy on drugs and chemicals in particular, and to emphasise the necessity of demanding from manufacturers of proprietary medicines a fair and proper remuneration as the legitimate outlet for their products to the public.

My viewpoint is that of the city druggist in a fairly high-priced area, which no doubt has its bearing on points at issue. A little analysis of the average drug business will show some such proportion as this:—

Drugs and chemicals	10 per cent.
Prescriptions	15 per cent.
Sundries	25-35 per cent.
Proprietary medicines and price protected specialties	40-50 per cent.

Of course, this will vary in different localities, and may be very much wide of the mark, but will answer for the purposes of this effort.

Sundries, including toilet articles, brushes, sponges, perfumery, soaps, combs, rubber goods, surgical goods, candies, cigars, note paper, and photographic supplies constitute a range so varied that it is practically impossible to maintain anything like uniformity in prices—with perhaps the exception of surgical goods.

Price protected and trade protected goods yield a good margin and have, to a very large and increasing degree, supplanted the old time proprietaries. There can be no doubt

that this is the direct result of the apathy and indifference of nine-tenths of the proprietors to protect the marked price and give the retailer his just proportion of profit for stocking and furnishing on request.

This association, at its inaugural meeting, emphasised the necessity of giving us 50 per cent. on the cost price as a living profit, and since then there has been no reason to adopt a different schedule. Expenses are increasing every year, and if we are to have any profit after paying expenses, we must have 50 per cent. on the invoice price, as everyone knows by this time that it costs 30 to 35 per cent. to run the drug business, the sales being small, averaging 20 or 25 cents.

A word on prescription prices. No prescription ought to be dispensed for less than 25 cents, and until the average assumes a figure nearer 75c., or $1, the prescription counter cannot be considered to be a profitable one. When you consider the time taken, expert assistance, accumulation of dead stock, delivery, book-keeping and overhead charges, I think you will agree with me that we have not sized up the matter very well in the past.

We now come to drugs and chemicals, which form the smallest and an ever decreasing proportion of our sales. It is no exaggeration to say that not one-quarter of these articles on our shelves and in our drawers are active sellers. These should carry at least 100 per cent. profit in original packages of the more expensive, and in pound lots of the cheaper and more than that in smaller quantities. The other ¾ should carry 150 to 200 per cent. profit or more, depending on frequency of sale, keeping qualities and danger in handling. Poisons, especially the scheduled ones, are sold much too cheaply. Twenty-five cents should be the minimum price where the Poison Book registration is necessary.

It is difficult to suggest a blanket price, but tinctures (proof) should be not less than 10 cents per ounce, while those made with S.V.R. should command at least 15 cents an ounce, if not 20 cents. Ointments are sold much too cheap, also syrups and essential oils, being poor keepers and requiring frequent replenishment, should be worth 10 cents per dram, containers extra in all cases. For large buyers, special prices would have to be made, which goes without saying.

The point to be kept in view is that we are both merchants and professional men, and when we are in competition with other merchants we must meet them—when we sell something calling for expert knowledge as to manufacture, dosage, antidotes, etc., we are entitled to a higher percentage of profit. As an actual fact, other lines of business enjoy larger profits than ours and transactions which take place in dollars while ours are in cents. The furniture, music, dry goods and jewellery businesses consider it perfectly right to add the Dutchman's 1 per cent. after first taking the precaution of making their expenses part of the cost price, a view we often lose sight of, but which is absolutely correct.

In conclusion, master your business thoroughly and keep posted to date, buy the best goods procurable and do not be afraid to ask for a good profit, and in years to come you will be held in greater respect than ever before by the public, and you will have more of the comforts of this world. I hope that some concerted action will be taken in smaller centres, and eventually druggists all over the Dominion will see the necessity of some such advance in prices as here indicated.

How to Price Goods to Get a Certain Profit.

By "Accountant."

If you mark up the cost price, per cent.							And your cost of doing business is, per cent	Your net profit will be, per cent.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25	33⅓	40	43	50	66	100	15	5	10	13	15	18	25	35
25	33⅓	40	43	50	66	100	16	4	9	12	14	17	24	34
25	33⅓	40	43	50	66	100	17	3	8	11	13	16	23	33
25	33⅓	40	43	50	66	100	18	2	7	10	12	15	22	32
25	33⅓	40	43	50	66	100	19	1	6	9	11	14	21	31
25	33⅓	40	43	50	66	100	20	0	5	8	10	13	20	30
25	33⅓	40	43	50	66	100	22	*2	3	6	8	11	18	28
25	33⅓	40	43	50	66	100	23	*3	2	5	7	10	17	27
25	33⅓	40	43	50	66	100	25	*5	00	3	5	8	15	25

*Loss.

This table shows how much the cost price of an item should be marked up approximately for various percentages of the cost of doing business in order to gain a certain net profit, as shown in the right-hand columns of percentages. These columns are numbered at the top. The answer to column No. 1 in the left-hand group of columns is found in Column No. 1 in the right-hand group, and vice-versa. For example, if your cost of doing business is 18 per cent., and you want to average 10 per cent. net profit, column No. 3, in which appears the 10 per cent. net profit, tells you in the left-hand column to add 40 per cent. to the cost price.

The Australasian
Journal of Pharmacy

Published on the 20th of each Month

BY THE

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA.

The Official Organ of Pharmacy in the Australian States. Devoted to the advancement of Pharmaceutical knowledge, and to the advocacy of a more thorough education and practical training for all persons engaged in preparing and dispensing medicines, drugs, and chemicals. Issued gratis to the members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia and the Pharmaceutical Defence Limited in

VICTORIA,	SOUTH AUSTRALIA,
NEW SOUTH WALES,	TASMANIA,
NEW ZEALAND	WESTERN AUSTRALIA,
QUEENSLAND	FIJI,

And to non-members at 10s. per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

OFFICES.

SYDNEY: 6 O'Connell Street.

MELBOURNE: 360 Swanston Street

LONDON: 407 Bank Chambers, Chancery Lane, W.C.

NOTICES.

December 1 & 2—Preliminary Examination.
.. 3 - 8—Intermediate Examination.
.. 9 - 12—Final Examination.
.. 3 Council Pharmaceutical Society 11 a.m.
.. 9 Sections: Metropolitan Committee.
.. 10 Pharmacy Board Meeting 11 a.m.
.. 11 Central Executive Metropolitan Association.
.. 17 P.D.L. Directors' Meeting.

Special attention is drawn to the Interstate Conference of Pharmacists on National Insurance, a report of which appears in this issue. Very important matters were discussed, and much useful work was accomplished. The Conference was one of the most successful Interstate meetings yet held.

Editorial.

Interstate Conference on National Insurance.

An important conference of pharmacists was held in Melbourne during the month to discuss the proposed scheme of National Insurance.

Responding to a general desire on the part of all the States, the Victorian Insurance Committee convened the conference. Immediately there was a ready response, and within a few hours replies were received that delegates would be appointed from every State.

When the conference assembled it was seen that every State in the Commonwealth was represented by a delegate or delegates. This was unique in the history of pharmaceutical conferences, as at previous gatherings either one or more States had been unrepresented.

Another outstanding feature was the harmony and friendly feeling existing between all the delegates. Nothing was said or done to disturb this, and the result was a further cementing of the happy relationships between all the States.

The Conference was essentially a business one. Every delegate came to the meetings prepared to take an intelligent part in the proceedings, and to devote a close personal attention to the work.

As to the actual results achieved, the fact that the Conference sat in private makes it impossible to outline all the work that was accomplished.

Two or three matters can, however, be mentioned:—

1. The conference decided to draft a set of reasons why National Insurance (medical bene-

fits) was thought to be unnecessary in Australia.

2. It was decided to co-operate with the Government in every way so far as the gathering of reliable information was concerned.
3. A Pharmaceutical Insurance Standing Committee consisting of delegates from every State was constituted, and an executive appointed to deal with matters arising from time to time.
4. It was resolved to make an appeal for the establishment of a central fund to defray the expenses in connection with future organisation work.
5. A very satisfactory conference with representatives of the Victorian Branch of the British Medical Association resulted in a proposal for a closer working relationship between the two bodies.
6. A unanimous decision was arrived at on the main principles underlying the scheme, and a detailed list of replies to the Statistician's list of questions was adopted.
7. The general interchange of views between the delegates as to the conditions operating in the different States paved the way to the more complete realisation of the probable effects of a National Insurance Scheme.

In order that the good work which has been accomplished may bear fruit, it is incumbent on every pharmacist throughout Australia to co-operate—

(1) By carefully studying the question personally.

(2) Forwarding information to the local committee.

(3) Fostering good relationships with the doctors in his district.

(4) Contributing to the central fund.

Turning to the personality of the conference, everyone was pleased to welcome the old veterans, Mr. A. Forster (N.S.W.) and Mr. E. W. Mayhew (W.A.), whose experience and knowledge were invaluable throughout the discussions; Messrs. Porter and Gryst, from South Australia, and Mr. F. J. Gray, from New South Wales, have been at previous conferences, and ably represented their respective States. The new delegates were Mr. J. W. Case (president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland), who added to the reputation achieved in his own State by his special knowledge of the business for which the conference was called; Mr. M. Rushton (Tasmania), who brought to the conference a matured and well-reasoned opinion on the various points at issue; and Mr. J. B. George (Western Australia), who worthily upheld the reputation of his particular State, and ably supported his esteemed colleague, Mr. Mayhew. The absence of Mr. J. H. Young (S.A.), Mr. A. L. Tilly (W.A.), Mr. R. C. Cowley (Q.), and Mr. W. C. Kernot (Vic.), was greatly regretted by those present.

Of the part taken by the Victorian delegates modesty forbids us to comment, except to say that Victorian pharmacists should feel under a debt of gratitude to their leaders, Messrs. Bailey, Buckhurst, Towl, Kernot, Leete and Owen, for the interest they have taken in the matter, and to Messrs. Cornell, Fleay, Sayer and Mewkill, who, in order that country interests might be represented, travelled long distances to be present at the deliberations of the conference.

The Month.

What is a Written Guarantee?

The Grocers' Association of Victoria took action to defend one of its members who was prosecuted at the Prahran Court last month for selling baking power not up to the required standard. It appeared that the grocer in question had purchased the baking powder from a manufacturing firm, who had printed on the label: "Note—This Baking Powder is in accordance with the stipulations of the Board of Health," and who had given the defendant repeated verbal assurances that the article complied with the required standard. These guarantees, contended the solicitor for the Association, constituted a "warranty" under the Act.

The solicitor for the prosecution said that for a warranty to be sufficient, it must be signed by the person or firm giving it. A

printed statement on a label was not a written guarantee under the Pure Food Act.

It was then contended, on behalf of the Association, that there must be some limit to the requirements a retailer was compelled to observe, otherwise trade would be paralysed altogether. Did the authorities expect a retailer to have every package he sold over the counter analysed? In this case the retailer had taken all reasonable precaution, had acted innocently, supplied all information, and sold the baking powder in the same state as when he got it.

The answer to this was that the warranty could only be effective as a defence when properly signed, but that the retailer in this case had a civil remedy against the manufacturers. He could sue them for false representation. That was his remedy.

Arguments then ensued as to how the manufacturers or wholesalers were to be punished—"the Court ought to protect the retailer who bought honestly," said one solicitor. "That would mean going through the process of dividing a sample and sending one-third to the manufacturer," replied the other. Ultimately, the Court held the offence proved, and inflicted a fine of 40s., with costs.

Apparently the magistrates' view is that if a retailer wants to use a warranty given by a wholesaler, as a defence against a prosecution, he must obtain it in writing. A mere statement on a label, or a verbal assurance by a traveller, is of no avail. The Court demands a written and signed instrument, and without it, the retailer no matter how honest his actions, must bear the penalty provided by the Act. As to his civil remedy against the wholesaler—that is another question. He may not care to institute a civil action. His best remedy, therefore, is to obtain a written guarantee. If he fails to do so, and is prosecuted, then he cannot complain that he is an innocent party and unjustly proceeded against. The law gives him a means of shifting the responsibility on to the right shoulders, and if he fails to avail himself of this right, then he has no one to blame but himself! Fortunately this magisterial opinion was upset, on appeal to the Supreme Court. Mr. Justice Hodges held that the printed label was a sufficient warranty, and ordered the conviction to be quashed. The Grocers' Association is to be congratulated in having fought the case and brought it to a successful issue.

Full Day's Rest for Assistants.

For some time past the employees in hotels, caterers' establishments, clubs and shops of the fourth schedule of the Factories Act, such as confectioners' and chemists', have been agitating, with the object of obtaining by law a full 24 hours' rest from work in every week. They already have, by regulation made under the Act, a limitation of their hours of work. Men must not be employed more than 58 hours, and women not more than 56 hours. A deputation from the employees interested recently waited on the Minister of Labour, and preferred the request for the 24 hours' rest, and Sir Alexander Peacock has had the matter under careful consideration. He has now given instructions to prepare an amendment to be included in the Factories Amending Bill before Parliament. Under this amendment the half-holiday, which must now be given on any day but Sunday, will be superseded by a 24 hours' rest, the calculation of hours to commence at the ordinary hour when work would begin. It is thought that this amendment may affect prejudicially some of the employees in the fourth schedule shops—for instance, confectioners and chemists. It is proposed in the amendment that Sunday may form the 24 hours' rest, or any other day in the week. Representations have been made to the Government to have chemists exempted from the provisions of this section.

The Cork Duties.

The Journal of Commerce refers to the agitation to increase the duty on corks, and says that this will be one of the matters which the Interstate Commission will inquire into. Our contemporary goes on to say that, despite the inordinate protection given to the local cork industry in 1911, the cork-cutters have been particularly prominent for asking for yet higher duties. It is not, therefore, surprising that the prin-

cipal users of corks are taking steps to oppose the new requests, and by means of their organs, the *Australian Brewers' Journal* and the *Journal of Pharmacy*, to inform the general public of the true nature of the demands made. It would be as well for petitioners to consider whether it is wise, if they can, to raise the cost of corks in view of the fact that every effort is being made to invent some substitute; such as is now used very generally for local bottling of beer and other liquids, owing to the present high prices of corks. It would appear that, in part, the cork-cutters do recognise that substitutes are coming more into vogue, although they ignore the cause, as they ask for excessive imposts upon stoppers, made of wood composition or metal, or in which the amount of cork used is infinitesimal.

Bluff and Blackmail.

It appears, says the British *Anti-Cutting Record*, judging by a recent number of the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy*, that we "enjoy" no monopoly of these "virtues" in this part of the world. It will be remembered that we gave particulars a few months ago of the formation of the Pharmaceutical Defence Association in Australia, and apparently it has come into existence none too soon, judging by the following cutting:—

CLAIM AGAINST CHEMIST.

Alleged Careless Error.

A case of interest to chemists occupied the attention of the Port Adelaide Local Court on 10th May, when Mary Emma Eichkoff claimed £130 damages from W. H. Porter, pharmacist, 8 Vincent Street, Port Adelaide, for physical pain and severe injuries which plaintiff alleged she had suffered through defendent negligently and carelessly dispensing a certain lotion prescribed for her by a medical man for varicose trouble on one of her legs. Plaintiff, in cross-examination, admitted that she had sent a letter to defendant asking him for £20, upon payment of which nothing more would be said about the matter. Mr. Sinclair, S.M., gave a verdict for defendant, and said that it was clear that the lotion produced in court had not been dispensed by a chemist at all. It was shocking that a chemist's practice should be dragged down and his reputation assailed because of a letter demanding the payment of £20.

Mr. Porter is chairman of the South Australian Branch of Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd.

We congratulate Mr. Porter on being able to maintain in Court that most valuable asset to a chemist—his reputation for accuracy.

We do not remember at the moment to have heard of such a barefaced attempt as the above in this country, but we have come across very many cases where claims for damages have been made on British chemists on very slender pretexts. Such associations as the above and the C.D.A. are great boons to a trade that is particularly liable to be "shot at" by "the great unscrupulous."

"Army Dispensers."

A question of importance to every pharmacist in Australia is now engaging the serious attention of the P.D.L. in Melbourne. Some months ago the Defence Department issued new regulations for the training and examination of "Army Dispensers and Compounders of Medicines." On investigation, the conditions of qualification were found to be very inadequate, and a deputation from the Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Defence waited on Senator Millen to protest against the regulations, particularly with regard to the term "Army Dispensers" being conferred on persons after nine months training, and the passing of a very inferior examination. The strong protest made by the deputation has resulted in a slight modification of the position previously taken up by the department, but the Regulations still remain. The view taken by the directors of P.D.L. is that the matter is a very serious one, which in future may prejudicially affect the certificate of qualification of every registered chemist in Australia. At the request of the directors, Messrs. Buckhurst, Mayhew, and Butchers therefore again interviewed Dr. Maloney, M.P. (who has been of great assistance in the matter throughout) on November 19, and through his instrumentality, a further deputation to the Minister has been arranged. Mr. Mayhew, who has an intimate knowledge of the subject, has deferred his return to Western Australia in order to be present at the deputation. A proposal will be placed before the Minister which it is hoped will remove the objectionable features of the Regulations without interfering with the scheme laid down by the Military Board.

Interstate Conference of Pharmacists on National Social Insurance.

Held at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, 11th, 12th and 13th November, 1913.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS ARRIVED AT.

List of Delegates.

The special Conference of Pharmacists, representing the various Australian States, convened by the Victorian Pharmaceutical Insurance Committee, was held at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, on the 11th, 12th and 13th November, 1913.

For the first time all the States were represented, the delegates being as follow:—

New South Wales.—A. Wadsworth, president of the Pharmacy Board; F. J. Gray, president of the Pharmaceutical Society; and A. Forster, registrar.

Victoria.—A. R. Bailey, president Pharmaceutical Society; C. E. Towl, president Pharmacy Board; F. Buckhurst, president P.D.L.; E. G. Owen, E. H. Leete, W. C. Kernot and C. L. Butchers (secretary).

Queensland.—J. W Case, president of the Pharmaceutical Society.

South Australia.—W. H. Porter, president of the P.D.L., and E. F. Gryst, member of the Pharmacy Board.

Western Australia.—J. B. George, treasurer Pharmaceutical Council; and E. W. Mayhew, secretary and registrar.

Tasmania.—M. Rushton, member of the Pharmacy Board.

In addition to the above, Mr. W. G. Piper, Editor of the "Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," was present by special invitation of the Victorian Committee, and Messrs. Cornell (Ballarat), Mewkill (St. Arnaud), Fleay (Ballarat), Sayer (Bendigo), and J. C. Pickford were also in attendance during the course of the Conference.

Official Welcome.

An official welcome by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society was tendered to the delegates, who assembled in the main hall of the College at 10.30 a.m. on November 11. Mr. A. R. Bailey, president of the Society, in a few words, warmly welcomed the visitors, and expressed his appreciation at the fact that every State had sent a delegate. It showed that as pharmacists they were bound together by a common tie, and that they realised the importance of the subject they had been called together to discuss. He trusted that their deliberations would in every way be successful, and that they would return to their respective States well primed with information, and amply satisfied with the results accruing out of the Conference. (Applause.)

The Opening Proceedings.

The delegates then adjourned to the Board Room, where suitable provision had been made for their accommodation.

Mr. Buckhurst, chairman of the Victorian Insurance Committee, welcomed the delegates, and on behalf of the pharmacists of Victoria wished them an enjoyable stay whilst in Melbourne. Whether National Insurance was coming in the immediate future or not, for a few years there could be no possible doubt that the greatest necessity existed to be prepared. The Commonwealth Statistician had sent them certain questions to answer, and it would be their duty to give careful consideration to those questions in order that the fullest and most reliable information might be furnished in the answers. When the Federal Council of the P.D.L. was meeting in Melbourne in August, opportunity was taken to wait on the Prime Minister (Mr. Cook) and prefer a request that pharmacists should be consulted before any Bill was drafted. Mr. Cook then promised that this would be done, and in pursuance of that promise the Federal Statistician had forwarded the questions now before them. It was an important occasion, and one which could not be overestimated, and he hoped that every delegate would give his most earnest and serious consideration to the business for which the Conference had been convened. As the number of delegates from each State differed, he suggested that if any voting became necessary it should be on the basis of one State one vote. The committee had provided each delegate with a note book and pencil, and he asked them to keep a brief record of the proceedings for their own information. With these few remarks he asked the Conference to proceed to deal with the business as set out in the agenda paper.

The Official Programme.

Tuesday, November 11th—

10.30 a.m.—Welcome by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society.
11.0 a.m.—Opening of Conference.
1. Election of President.
2. Consideration of business on Agenda Paper.
1 p.m.—Luncheon at Cafe Francais tendered by the Directors of Pharmaceutical Defence Limited.
2.30 p.m.—Resumption of Conference.
5.45 p.m.—Adjournment.
6.30 p.m.—Dinner Cafe Francatelli and Theatre Party.

Wednesday, November 12th—

10 a.m.—Pharmacy Board Meeting.
11.30 a.m.—Conference of Pharmacy Boards.
12.15 p.m.—Lecture on "National Insurance" at the Guild Hall, Swanston-street, by A. G. Lightfoot, M.A., Commonwealth Census Bureau.
1 p.m.—Luncheon to the Delegates at Cafe Francais by the Pharmacy Board.
3 p.m.—Resumption of Conference.

5.45 p.m.—Adjournment.
6.30 p.m.—Dinner to Delegates by Victorian Pharmacists at Hosie's Cafe.
8.30 p.m.—Conference with British Medical Association.

Thursday, November 13th

11 a.m.—Resumption of Conference.
1 p.m.—Concluding Business.

Friday, November 14th—

10.30 a.m.—Conference Deputation to Mr. G. H. Knibbs.

Election of President.

Mr. Gryst (S.A.) said that he had much pleasure in proposing that Mr. Buckhurst be elected to preside over the Conference. He had shown a keen interest in all things pharmaceutical, not only in Victoria, but in all the States, and in his capacity as president of the P.D.L. and chairman of the Victorian Insurance Committee he had shown that he possessed the requisite tact and ability to conduct the proceedings to their general satisfaction.

Mr. Bailey (Vic.) said that he had very much pleasure in seconding Mr. Gryst's proposition. Mr. Buckhurst had taken a keen interest over this matter, and viewed it from an Australian standpoint. He thought that the Conference could not do better than elect Mr. Buckhurst to preside over their deliberations.

There being no other nominations, Mr. Gryst then put the motion, which was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Buckhurst said that he esteemed it a great honour to have been chosen to preside over the Conference. He was anxious to get on with the actual business of the Conference, and would therefore content himself at this stage by acknowledging his thanks to the delegates at the honour they had conferred upon him.

Preliminary Business.

The secretary (Mr. Butchers) read a telegram of apology from Mr. Kernot (Geelong), who was unable, through illness, to be present.

Mr. Case (Q.) expressed his regret that Mr. Cowley had been unable to be present, and tendered the best wishes of that gentleman for the success of the Conference.

Mr. J. H. Young (S.A.) wrote, regretting his inability to be present, and forwarding a series of suggestions which he thought might be helpful to the Conference.

Mr. C. J. Gabriel (Abbotsford) forwarded some interesting information in reference to the experience of a lady actively engaged in the care of the sick and poor in the district of Collingwood. This lady was convinced that so far as her district was concerned there was no need for National Insurance, as all the requirements were amply met by existing organisations and institutions. During the last 12 months on three occasions only had she been called upon to supply medicine in a charitable way. It was possible for anyone in need of medicine to obtain it for a merely nominal sum, and in cases of extreme poverty at no cost whatever. The lady concluded her statement by remarking that during her charitable work, extending over some years, she had received nothing but kindness from the doctors and chemists.

General Survey of the Question.

The president then asked a representative from each State to outline generally the feeling existing in his particular State on the question.

Mr. Gray (N.S.W.) stated in detail the conclusions arrived at in his State.

Mr. Bailey (Vic.) followed with a valuable paper dealing principally with National Health Insurance as it operates in Germany, and contrasting it as far as could be done with the legislation recently passed in Great Britain. He showed the tremendous difficulties surrounding the institution of the scheme in Australia, and adduced reasons why, in his opinion, it was not necessary so far as medical benefits were concerned. He asked the pertinent question whether the cost involved was proportionate to the benefits likely to be given, and whether the probable effects on the moral fibre of the nation had been sufficiently taken into consideration? His conclusion was that neither the English nor the German systems were suited to Australian conditions, and that an entirely new scheme would have to be hammered out before any satisfactory finality could be reached.

Mr. Mayhew (W.A.) gave the results of a close and careful study he had made of the subject since it first received consideration in Great Britain. He mentioned the chief difficulties confronting pharmacists, and outlined the various points concerning which the Conference should come to a definite conclusion.

Mr. Porter (S.A.) read extracts from a letter written by Mr. J. H. Young, who suggested that one of the concomitants of a National Insurance scheme should be a Federal Pharmacy Act. He outlined the conditions obtaining in South Australia, and explained that lodge work in that State was all on a tariff basis.

Mr. Rushton (Tas.) deprecated the use of the term "flat rate." There were only two methods of payment—per capita and per tariff. He did not think National Insurance was necessary—at any rate, so far as Tasmania was concerned.

Mr. Case (Q.) gave an epitome of the work done in Queensland by pharmacists. The British Act was a monumental one—the most far-reaching enactment passed during the last 100 years. He had brought with him a list of the answers formulated by the Queensland Council. Through the courtesy of the Victorian committee the schedules of questions had been forwarded to every chemist in Queensland. He believed some very valuable information would be obtained in this way. Mr. Case outlined the salient features surrounding the problem. Queensland was a State of big distances, and he saw great difficulties in putting any scheme into operation in remote districts. He had priced 2000 prescriptions based on the British tariff by means of a ready reckoner, and had not found the time and labour involved as onerous as he had previously imagined.

Mr. Forster (N.S.W.) said that already a good many replies had been sent to the questions asked by the Statistician. He explained a scheme which the New South Wales committee had elaborated as the basis of remuneration for the pharmacist.

This provided for differential treatment, according to particular districts. He pointed out that some provision would have to be made to meet epidemics, and to meet the higher cost of drugs, etc., which fell on country pharmacists.

Report of Proceedings.

Each of the delegates expressed his appreciation of the valuable information contained in the special Insurance number of the *Chemist and Druggist*. It was a compendium of knowledge on the subject which had been of very great service. The Editor was entitled to the best thanks of the Conference for the trouble and expense he had gone to in compiling such a useful summary of the position. The chairman added his quota to these remarks. In the present case, however, the Conference was really meeting in committee, and it was therefore undesirable to publish a detailed account of the proceedings. He asked if Mr. Piper would assist the Conference by furnishing a brief report of each day's proceedings on this understanding. Mr. Piper said he would be pleased to do this.

Mr. Porter raised the question as to whether each State would send in separate answers to Mr. Knibbs, or whether the Conference as a body should submit a report. Mr. Case preferred a combined report and one from each State also. Other delegates having expressed their views, a motion was carried—

"That this Conference furnish a combined report to the Federal Statistician on the general principles of National Insurance (Medical Benefits), and that each State Insurance Committee be asked to draw up a supplementary report dealing particularly with local conditions."

At 1 p.m. Mr. Towl moved the adjournment of the Conference.

The delegates were entertained at luncheon at the Cafe Francais by the directors of the P.D.L., the chair being occupied by Mr. Buckhurst. At the conclusion of the lunch, Mr. Gray moved, and Mr. Case seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to the P.D.L. for its kind hospitality. There was no doubt that the P.D.L. had become a powerful body in Victoria, and that great good had resulted from the work it had already accomplished.

Mr. Buckhurst said that the directors felt it a pleasure to have their guests with them. This was a business Conference, and he did not intend to make a lengthy speech. He welcomed them all, and once again trusted they would have a good time.

Afternoon Session.

The Conference resumed work at 3 p.m., the first business being the consideration of the items set out on the agenda paper.

Mr. Towl moved, Mr. Mayhew seconded, that in the opinion of this Conference the time is not ripe for any scheme of National Insurance in Australia comprising medical benefits.

Mr. Rushton moved as an amendment that the Statistician's questions be answered after an emphatic protest had been made against the inclusion of medical benefits in the scheme. Mr. Porter seconded.

After further discussion, Mr. Bailey moved, Mr. Gryst seconded, that the question be postponed until the other items on the agenda paper had been considered.

The Conference then went into committee to discuss seriatim the agenda paper. Amongst other things consideration was given to the basis of remuneration of pharmacists, the limit of income for insured persons, the position of registered pharmacists under the Insurance Scheme, the separation of prescribing and dispensing, the inclusion of B.P. preparations, the Insurance panel, cost of carriage in remote districts, repeat prescriptions, cost of containers and other matters. Mr. Case (Q.) outlined a proposal emanating from his State in reference to the basis of the tariff. This was embodied in a formal resolution and carried. The various delegates pointed out the differences existing in their particular States. Resolved that these be embodied in the official report.

Central Fund Advocated.

Mr. Case (Q.) moved, in accordance with notice:—

"That this Conference affirms the desirability of instituting a central fund to defray the expenses of the work in connection with National Insurance.

He said that he desired to express his appreciation of the offer of the P.D.L. to defray portion of his expenses, and whilst not feeling able to accept this he felt that the distant States should not have to bear the whole cost of sending their delegates to Conferences of this sort. This would not be the last Conference by any means, as there was a tremendous amount of work remaining to be done. Every State was now engaged in considering the matter and collecting information. All this would have to be dealt with later on. Big issues were at stake, and without special funds they would not be able to adequately deal with them.

Mr. Gray seconded the motion. Expenses were constantly accruing, and these would have to be met. He understood that the Victorian committee had expended about £15 in printing the Insurance schedules.

Mr. Gryst pointed out that if contributions of £1/1/- were asked it would be a moderate request, seeing that the delegates were leaving their businesses to look after the interests of the craft as a whole. Many trade unionists contributed much more to their unions.

Mr. Buckhurst said that the institution of such a fund would relieve the State Council of much anxiety. It would overcome any objections which might be raised to the expenditure of a Society's money on National Insurance work. Funds were necessary, and he thought that if an appeal were made there would be a ready response.

Mr. Case said that a number of pharmacists in Queensland had already promised to contribute £1/1/-.

Mr. Towl said that the hairdressers in Melbourne recently contributed 10/- a week to maintain the unemployed during a strike. If pharmacists paid a pound a quarter it would be money well spent.

Mr. Case's motion was amended as follows:—

"That a central fund be instituted by the Insurance Committees in each State, and that after reserving a small amount for local expenses, the balance be forwarded to the general secretary to be placed to the credit of the Conference account."

Mr. Towl then moved an important resolution in regard to pharmaceutical representation. This was seconded by Mr. Porter, and unanimously carried.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE FORMED.

Mr Case moved—

"That a Federal Insurance Committee, consisting of one delegate from each State, be formed to deal with all matters arising in connection with National Insurance."

He wished to place the matter on a permanent basis. It would be necessary to elect an executive in Victoria to advise the members of the committee from time to time.

Mr. Gray seconded the motion.

Mr. Bailey asked whether the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference could not deal with the matter.

Mr. Gryst thought that the Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Defence could be safely entrusted with the work.

Mr. Towl supported Mr. Case's motion. There would be an immense amount of work to be done in pursuing enquiries and tabulating information received. It would be better to constitute a special committee to undertake this work.

Mr. Gray said that New South Wales was strongly in favour of the motion.

The motion was unanimously carried with the addition of the words—

"The Executive to consist of the President, Treasurer and Secretary in Victoria."

Nominations for the committee were then received, and the following were appointed:—

President: Mr. F. Buckhurst.

Treasurer: Mr A. R. Bailey.

Secretary: Mr. C. L. Butchers,

and Messrs. F. J. Gray (N.S.W.), W. H. Porter (S.A.), J. W. Case (Q.), E. W. Mayhew (W.A.) and M. Rushton (Tas.).

The Executive was empowered to expend any necessary moneys and to convene a further Conference when such was considered to be necessary.

At 5.40 p.m. the Conference adjourned.

In the evening the delegates were entertained at dinner at the Cafe Francatelli, and afterwards at the Theatre Royal by Messrs. Buckhurst, Bailey, Butchers, Cave, Druitt, Fisher, Mewkill, Piper, C. J. Sayle, Sayer, Towl, Wasley and W. D. Williams.

Second Day—November 12.

After the conclusion of the Conference of Pharmacy Boards, which is reported elsewhere, the delegates assembled at the Guild Hall at 12.15 p.m., where Mr. Gerald Lightfoot, M.A., of the Commonwealth Census Bureau, read a paper on "National Social Insurance." Mr. Lightfoot traced the economic development of industrial conditions, and drew attention to the fact that under the so-called factory system the economic position of the wage earner was now in many respects less assured than formerly. After all, the minimum wage fixed by Wages Boards and Industrial Courts allowed for little more than daily necessities, and generally made no provision for various unavoidable contingencies, such as sickness, accident, invalidity and old age. Whether the trouble was due to insufficient wages to meet these contingencies, or to the fact that the wage earners failed to make proper provision owing to lack of foresight, the problem remained of finding some system wiser, more practical, and more scientific than the present. They ought to look for some disposition of the burden less odious to the recipient, less onerous to society, even if they resulted in compelling the thriftless wage earner to provide for a rainy day. The lecturer said that undoubtedly malingering on the part of the insured was a most serious problem, the Friendly Societies had been unable to suppress it entirely. He believed it would only be checked by the co-operation of the workers themselves. Once they understood that malingering meant increased levies or diminished benefits they would have a certain pride or interest in preventing it. About 13,000,000 people had so far taken advantage of the British system, which was voluntary. £650,000 had been spent in medical benefits. The Friendly Societies were complaining about the immense amount of bookkeeping and clerical work cast on them by the scheme. One principle of such legislation should be that approved societies under the Act should not be run for profit. He believed that the Social Insurance scheme developed thrift, manliness and self-reliance.

After reviewing the main provisions of the British and German systems, Mr. Lightfoot drew attention to the beneficent results which had attended the adoption of social insurance in Germany. Although the rate of benefits under the British and German systems were comparatively small according to Australian ideas, that was a matter which could be readily adjusted; and if some system suited to Australian conditions were devised, there was no reason why the beneficent results should not be as great in this country as those which had been manifested in Germany.

After the lecture Mr. Lightfoot explained several features of the scheme to the delegates. Several local pharmacists were also present at the lecture.

The delegates were entertained at lunch at the Cafe Francais by the members of the Pharmacy Board. Mr. Towl presided. After the lunch Mr. Rushton proposed, and Mr. Mayhew seconded, a hearty vote of thanks for the hospitality shown to them during their visit.

Afternoon Session.

Business was resumed at 3 p.m., the whole afternoon being devoted to careful consideration of the answers to the Statistician's questions. Replies were drafted and approved of, the last question being referred to a sub-committee to report on at the next meeting.

Consideration was then given to Mr Towl's motion, which was postponed at the previous day's

sitting, and it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Bailey, seconded by Mr. Gryst—

"That in addition to the combined report of the Conference each State should furnish a separate report setting out such further account of local conditions as may be considered necessary.

Mr. Towl moved, Mr. Case seconded—

"That this Conference requests that each Association or Society, after sending its replies to Mr. Knibbs, shall forward a copy of the answers to the secretary of the Central Executive, each State at the same time forwarding details appertaining particularly to local conditions."

Carried.

Mr. Mayhew moved, Mr. Case seconded—

"That this Conference affirms the principle that pharmacists should be given proper representation on any Board or Committees established under the scheme."

Carried.

In connection with this matter, Mr. Bailey gave a resume of the sections of the English Act relating to medical benefits.

The Conference at 5.30 p.m. adjourned.

At 6.30 p.m. the delegates were entertained by the members of the Pharmaceutical Society at dinner at Hosie's Cafe. Mr Bailey presided over an attendance of 36. At the conclusion of the dinner Mr. Rushton (Tas.) replied in felicitous terms to the kind hospitality extended to them. The Pharmaceutical Society had reason to be proud of the position it had attained. He had been very much impressed with the progress made, particularly in connection with the College of Pharmacy. Pharmaceutical students in Victoria possessed admirable facilities for obtaining instruction in the various subjects, and he congratulated the Victorian Society on the enterprise it had displayed in bringing the College to the present general standard of excellence. He moved a hearty vote of thanks to the hosts for the evening. Mr. George (W.A.), as an old Victorian, and a son of one of the past presidents of the Society (Mr. Joseph George), seconded the motion, which was also supported by Mr. Case (Q.) in a humorous speech, and carried with acclamation. Mr. Bailey briefly responded, and brought one of the most enjoyable social functions of the Conference to a close.

Conference with the B.M.A.

At 8.30 p.m. the Conference reassembled at the College, and there were also present by invitation Dr. W. R. Boyd (president of the Victorian branch of the British Medical Association), Dr. R. H. Fetherston (organising secretary), and Drs. Honman, Webb, Scott and Sutherland. It was decided to hold the Conference in private. After an interesting interchange of views, in which all the visitors took part, Dr. Plowman, as a connecting link between medicine and pharmacy, made a suggestion paving the way for future co-operation, which met with unanimous approval. Mr. Buckhurst made a tactful and able chairman, and his opening address greatly contributed to the success of the evening. This was followed by a thoughtful and well considered address by Mr. A. R. Bailey on the German and English systems of Social Insurance, and an excellent speech by Mr. C. E. Towl, in the course of which he traced the growth of the improved relationships now existing between the medical men and pharmacists, and spoke of the efforts of the various pharmaceutical bodies to discourage illegitimate and unethical practices. A general discussion then ensued. Dr. Boyd, on behalf of the visitors, expressed his pleasure at being present. Dr. Honman explained some of the results of the investigations made by the B.M.A. Committee. He was gathering information on certain points, and would be glad to have the assistance of pharmacists in the matter. Dr. Sutherland related some of his experiences with regard to the relation of pharmacists with the public. Dr. Webb pointed out what in his opinion was the main issue of any proposed scheme. At the conclusion of the meeting Mr. Porter (S.A.) moved a hearty vote of thanks to their medical friends for coming to the meeting. Mr. E. W. Mayhew (W.A.) seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation, and responded to by Dr. Boyd, who again expressed his pleasure at being present, and stated that he hoped that this Conference would be the forerunner of many similar ones in future, bringing about a permanent working relationship between the members of both professions. (Applause.)

Light refreshments were served in the Board Room, and after a half-hour's informal discussion the Conference dispersed.

Third Day—November 13.

The sub-committee met at 10.30 a.m. to discuss the draft of the reply to question 9 on the list of queries forwarded by Mr. Knibbs.

At 11 a.m. the Conference was resumed. The sub-committee presented its report, which was unanimously adopted.

A telegram was received from Mr. R. C. Cowley (Brisbane) wishing the Conference every success. Resolved that a telegram be sent expressing the thanks of the Conference for Mr. Cowley's good wishes.

Mr. Towl urged the Conference to draw up a list of the main reasons why a scheme of national insurance with medical benefits was not necessary in Australia. This was agreed to, and after discussion the following points were adopted:—

1. Because according to official statistics the distribution of wealth is more evenly distributed in Australia than anywhere else in the world, and there is almost an entire absence of pauperism as known in older-settled countries.

2. Because medical benefits are now very easily and freely accessible to all those who would be likely to be included under a national insurance scheme, and to the positive knowledge of pharmacists it is difficult to find any cases in which medical benefits could not be easily obtained by those in actual need.

3 Because the probable cost of any scheme of national insurance in regard to medical benefits especially would be out of all proportion to the actual benefits likely to be derived therefrom.

Further Consideration Required.

The chairman said that although three days had been devoted to the discussion of the subject, it would be seen that much more consideration was necessary before the final answers could be sent in. Pharmacists throughout Australia now had the various schedules of questions, and when they returned their answers some time would have to be allowed to collate and tabulate them. The secretary had ascertained that Mr. Knibbs would be willing to meet a deputation at 10.30 a.m. the next morning, and he thought that Mr. Knibbs should be waited upon and asked for three months' additional time in which to furnish the replies.

Mr. Case moved a motion to this effect. Mr. Gray seconded. The motion was carried, and the following were deputed to wait on Mr. Knibbs:—Messrs. Bailey, Buckhurst, Butchers, Case, Mayhew, Rushton, and Towl. As the New South Wales and South Australian delegates had to return that afternoon, Mr. Bailey was asked to represent South Australia, and Mr. Towl New South Wales.

Votes of Thanks.

The chairman said that this concluded the business before the Conference. He thanked them all for their close attention to their duties, and wished the delegates a safe return to their respective States.

Mr. Forster (N.S.W.) proposed that a hearty vote of thanks be accorded to Mr. Buckhurst for the excellent manner in which he had presided over the Conference. He had admired the tactful and businesslike manner of Mr. Buckhurst from the moment he had taken the chair. Now and then troublesome points had cropped up, and it was only due to the tact of the chairman that they had been successfully disposed of. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Porter (S.A.) seconded. It was a credit to Victorian pharmacists that they had such able men as Messrs. Buckhurst, Towl and Bailey to preside over their respective organisations. The Conference had been a good one in every respect. In fact, he did not know of any previous Conference in which so close attention had been devoted to the work before it. He would go back to South Australia with many happy recollections of the meetings and social functions held during the present week.

Mr. Mayhew (W.A.) endorsed the remarks of the previous speakers. This was the first Conference at which every State had sent representatives. It had been a very successful Conference, and the results would be very far reaching. Everything had gone off well, and he was pleased to acknowledge his indebtedness to Messrs. Bailey, Buckhurst, Towl and Butchers and the other members of the Victorian committee for the excellent manner in which they had carried out their respective duties.

Mr. Case (Q.) supported the resolution. He had come a long way to attend the Conference, but he had made many friends since his arrival. He congratulated Victorian pharmacists on the friendly relationships existing between them. For the chairman he had nothing but words of praise. His tactful handling of the Conference with the B.M.A. stamped him as an ideal chairman, and on behalf of Queensland he felt he must add his quota of praise to the speakers.

Mr. Gray (N.S.W.) said that he also would like to express his great appreciation of the kindness shown to him during his stay in Melbourne. There had been plenty of work, but everything had gone off well and without any discordant note. He hoped that if the next conference was held in Sydney the New South Wales pharmacists would be able to give their visitors an equally good time.

The motion was then put and carried by acclamation, Mr. Porter apologising for Mr. Rushton's absence, as he had had to leave to fulfil an important engagement, but expressing on his behalf the best thanks of Tasmania for the kindness shown to him during his visit.

Mr. Buckhurst, in acknowledging the resolution, spoke of the pleasure it had been to preside over the various meetings. He had had every possible assistance from the delegates themselves and also from the members of the Victorian committee. This Conference had cemented many new friendships; it had improved still further the relationship between the States, and had done an immense amount of good so far as the particular object for which it had been convened was concerned. (Applause.)

Mr. Mayhew then moved:—

> "That it be recorded in the minutes that the Conference expresses a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. C. L. Butchers as secretary, and to Mr. W. G. Piper for the general assistance he had given to the Conference."

Mr. Porter seconded.

The chairman supported the resolution and eulogised the services of Mr. Piper in connection with the special insurance number of the *Chemist and Druggist*. As far as the secretary was concerned they all knew that it was greatly due to his organising efforts that the meetings and social functions had been so successful. Everything had gone along like clock-work, and he felt it would be churlish on his part not to acknowledge the assistance given to the Conference by both the gentlemen referred to in the resolution. (Hear, hear.) The motion was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Piper, who was received with applause, expressed his thanks to the delegates and urged them to continue the good work begun at the Conference. He pointed out the line of investigation which he considered most important, and advised them on their return to their respective States to leave no stone unturned to complete the work which the present Conference had so conspicuously laid the foundation of.

Mr. Butchers expressed his thanks to the Victorian committee for their co-operation and assistance in making the Conference a success. There was always a certain amount of anxiety in connection with meetings of this sort, but he was glad to know that the efforts made had met with such general satisfaction on the part of all concerned.

The Conference at 1.15 p.m adjourned. The Victorian members were entertained at lunch at Champion's Hotel by the delegates, after which

a group photo of the members was taken. Messrs. Gray, Forster, Porter and Gryst returned by the afternoon trains to their respective States.

In the evening Mr. C. E. Towl entertained Messrs. Case, Mayhew, Rushton, Druitt, Buckhurst and Butchers at his private house, where a very enjoyable evening was spent.

DEPUTATION TO MR. KNIBBS.

On Friday, November 14, at 10.30 a.m., the delegates appointed waited on Mr. G. H. Knibbs, the Federal Statistician, and preferred a request for a three months' extension of time in which to furnish the answers to the questions submitted. Mr. Buckhurst stated that the problem was such a vast one that if the answers were to be reliable further time was essential. Mr. Knibbs promised to recommend to the Minister the granting of the extra time asked for, and expressed his pleasure at the serious attention which the pharmacists of Australia had given to the matter.

He then invited those present to an inspection of the Census Bureau, and devoted an hour to explaining the various mechanical and mathematical instruments which were employed in connection with the compilation of statistical returns. The inspection was a most enjoyable one, and the thanks of the delegates were conveyed to Mr. Knibbs for his kindness and courtesy in affording the facilities he had for inspecting the Bureau.

Mr. E. L. Fisher entertained the delegates at lunch at the Cafe Francais, together with Messrs. Buckhurst, Druitt and Butchers. Mr. Case left for Queensland by the afternoon express and Mr. Rushton for Tasmania by the "Loongana."

Conference of Pharmacy Boards.

Interstate Reciprocity.

A Conference of representatives from the various Pharmacy Boards of Australia was held at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, on November 12.

Mr. C. E. Towl, President of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, presided, and there were also present—Messrs. F. J. Gray and A. Forster (N.S.W.), E. F. Gryst and W. H. Porter (S.A.), J. B. George and E. W. Mayhew (W.A.), M. Rushton (T.), A. R. Bailey, F. Buckhurst, W. H. Fleay, G. E. Gulliver, W. M. Jewkes and A. E. Sayer (Vic.). Mr. J. W. Case (Queensland) was also present by invitation.

The President extended a welcome to the visiting delegates, and pointed out that for the first time every State in the Commonwealth was represented. He felt it a great honour to preside over such a Conference, and trusted that the results accomplished would be satisfactory to all the delegates. He had taken advantage of the delegates' presence in Melbourne at another Conference to convene this meeting in order to consider the altered position which had arisen in consequence of a written opinion of the Crown Solicitor advising the Board that it should only issue certificates of competency for registration purposes to examined men. This meant that the present agreements with New South Wales, South Australia, and Western Australia would require to be modified. It also paved the way to reciprocity with Tasmania.

The Secretary (Mr. Butchers) read the opinion of the Crown Solicitor.

Mr Towl said that at present reciprocity existed on two bases. Some States accepted the full register and others examination certificates only. South Australia adhered to the full register, but Victoria and New South Wales had separate arrangements, recognising the full register in some cases and examination certificates in others.

Mr. Gryst (S.A.) said that his State insisted on the full register being accepted. They did not recognise Tasmania or Queensland.

Mr. Towl pointed out that whatever arrangement Victoria came to it would not bind the other States, which would be quite free to make their own agreements. The effect of the Crown Solicitor's opinion was to change the Victorian policy from the full register basis to an examination basis.

Mr. Porter (S.A.) quoted a case where a South Australian pharmacist had been registered in Tasmania.

Mr. Rushton (Tas.) doubted if this could be the case, and the Tasmanian Pharmacy Act precluded such a thing being done. The desire of the Tasmanian Board was to reciprocate with all the States, Victoria particularly. It would be a great benefit all round. He believed that on his return the Tasmanian Board would pass a regulation recognising Victoria. The opinion of the Crown Solicitor confirmed the position his Board had always taken up. He was very glad to be present and to know that the difficulties in the way of reciprocity with Victoria were now overcome.

Mr. Forster (N.S.W.) said that the best course for Victoria to adopt was to inform the various Boards that in future only examination certificates could be recognised. The Victorian Board could not neglect to accept the Crown Solicitor's opinion. It was the desire of the New South Wales Board to retain its reciprocal relationship with Victoria. He would report the position to his Board, and had no doubt that every effort would be made to fall in with the Crown Solicitor's opinion. It was simply a matter of law. He did not suppose the altered condition of affairs would alter previous registrations.

The Registrar said that the registration already made could not be disturbed, but the Victorian Board had no power to issue any further certificates of competency to un-examined men.

Mr. Gryst (S.A.) said that the alleged certificate of competency was really only a certificate of identity. The term was fixed by Mr. Shillinglaw, but it was a misnomer.

Mr. Porter (S.A.) strongly urged that the full register conditions should stand.

Mr. Mayhew (W.A.) said that he favoured the full register, although he saw certain reasons why the reciprocal arrangements should be on an examination basis. Could the Victorian Board accept a modified examination?

Mr. Towl said he thought so, so long as the local Board had power to conduct such an examination. He did not propose to ask the Confer-

ence to pass any resolution. The discussion had cleared the air. The position could now be easily adjusted by correspondence.

Mr. Buckhurst said that it would be much better if every Board would adopt one uniform practice, namely, the recognition of examination certificates.

Mr. Rushton (Tas.) endorsed this view. The position taken up by Queensland was a right one. There must be some basis of recognition, and the examination basis was the best one.

Mr. Gryst (S.A.) moved, Mr. Jewkes (Vic.) seconded the adjournment of the Conference pending further negotiations by correspondence by the various Registrars.

The meeting then adjourned.

National Insurance.

Victorian Insurance Committee.

The Committee met on October 22. Present: Messrs. Bailey, Kernot, Leete, Owen and Towl. In the unavoidable absence of Mr. Buckhurst, Mr. Towl was voted to the chair.

Correspondence was received from the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales asking that a meeting of the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference should be convened to discuss National Insurance. Mr. Bailey (President of the Conference) said that he had instructed the Secretary to reply, stating that he did not consider the Conference should be called together for this purpose, but that if an Inter-State Conference was thought to be desirable the Insurance Committee was prepared to convene it.

Mr. J. H. Young (Adelaide) wrote asking for 200 copies of the schedules of questions which were being sent to pharmacists. Resolved that the number asked for be supplied.

Schedule of Questions.—The Committee then carefully considered the various questions to be submitted to pharmacists. These were put into form and finally adopted. It was resolved that replies be requested within 14 days.

The meeting then adjourned.

A further meeting was held on October 29. Present: Mr. F. Buckhurst (in the chair), and Messrs. Bailey, Kernot, Leete and Towl. Apology from Mr. Owen.

Correspondence and telegrams were received from the various States.

Mr. D. J. Williams (President of the P.D.L. of N.S.W.) telegraphed asking for 650 circulars and schedules.

Mr. A. L. Tilly (W.A.) wired that in the opinion of his Society an Inter-State Conference was essential before the answers were returned to the Statist.

Mr. A. Forster (N.S.W.) wrote emphasising the necessity for a Conference, and stating that all the other States concurred in this opinion.

Mr. Towl moved, Mr. Kernot seconded, that the various States be invited by telegram to send delegates to a Conference to be held in Melbourne on November 11, 12 and 13. Carried.

It was decided to leave the arrangements for the Conference in the hands of the P.D.L.

Resolved that Mr. A. Wadsworth, who was due to reach Melbourne on November 10 from London, be invited to attend the Conference, if possible.

Conference with B.M.A.—On the motion of Mr. Kernot, seconded by Mr. Bailey, it was resolved that the Victorian Branch of the British Medical Association be asked to meet pharmacists in Conference before returning answers to the questions.

The meeting then adjourned.

A meeting of the Insurance Committee was held on November 6. Present: Mr. Buckhurst (in the chair) and Messrs Owen, Towl and Butchers.

Telegrams were received from New South Wales stating that Messrs. Gray, Wadsworth and Forster would represent that State; from Mr. Cowley, that Mr. J. W. Case would represent Queensland; from Mr. Reid, that Mr. M. Rushton would be the Tasmanian delegate; from Western Australia stating that Messrs. George and Mayhew were the local delegates, and from South Australia, that the delegates to the Conference would be elected that evening.

A communication was received inviting the delegates to a lecture on National Insurance to be delivered by Mr. G. Lightfoot, M.A., in the Guildhall, on November 12. It was resolved that the invitation be accepted.

Dr. R. H. Fetherston, organising secretary of the Victorian branch of the B.M.A., wrote stating that medical representatives would be pleased to meet the Conference and discuss the question of National Insurance. Resolved that an evening be set apart for this purpose.

The secretary reported that the schedules of questions had been distributed to Victorian pharmacists, and that parcels had been sent to New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia for local distribution. A letter was received from the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania, stating that the circulars had been sent out to pharmacists throughout the State.

It was resolved to invite Mr. W. G. Piper, editor of the *Chemist and Druggist,* to be present at the meetings.

The chairman and secretary were authorised to meet Mr. Wadsworth on arrival from London and acquaint him with the arrangements made.

Consideration of the Agenda Paper was then entered on, and after discussion the items for discussion at the Conference were agreed upon.

The programme for the Conference was then discussed and finally adopted.

It was resolved that the dinner on November 12 be of an informal nature, as the Conference was essentially a business meeting, and it was the general desire that formal official functions should be as few as possible.

The meeting then adjourned.

Friendly Societies and National Insurance.

There seems no doubt now, says *The Australasian Medical Gazette*, of October 18, that the Federal Government is contemplating the introduction of legislation to provide for a scheme of national insurance. It is obvious that any such scheme must cover ground already occupied by friendly societies, hospitals, benevolent societies, etc., and the question has been asked whether in view of the widespread activity of these organisations there is any real necessity for a larger plan of Government control of sickness benefits. The friendly societies, in view of the magnitude of the interests of which they are the guardians, are entitled to a powerful voice in any decision of the Commonwealth Government on the insurance of the workers against sickness, and this claim is supported by consideration of the figures as revealed by the latest complete Commonwealth returns, which show a total membership at the end of 1911 of 438,066 members, with total invested funds amounting to over five and a half million pounds. It is estimated that at the end of the year there will be a membership of 450,000, with funds amounting to over six million pounds. Taking into consideration all those dependent upon members of friendly societies, it is probably true that two-fifths of the entire population of the Commonwealth are directly benefited by the operation of these societies.

While the Government asserts that before any scheme of national insurance is launched, the friendly societies and all similar bodies most concerned will be consulted and their criticisms sought, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the two systems of insurance against sickness—that is, a system of Government insurance, and one of insurance under the friendly societies—are diametrically opposed, and it appears to us that the two cannot be satisfactorily combined. The friendly society is based on a system of voluntary contribution by the members, who from motives of thrift and a desire to provide against a rainy day, combine for mutual help. Each member is interested personally and financially in the progress of his lodge, and he contributes of his own free will towards a fund for provision against sickness and inability to work through ill-health. Consequently all the right-minded members refrain from drawing upon the funds of the lodge unnecessarily; in other words, malingering, though not entirely absent amongst the members of friendly societies, is yet relatively rare. Under a system of national insurance, worked by local committees, the insured person who is forced to contribute has no personal interest in the matter. The spirit of independence and desire for thrift is crushed, and, as we pointed out some time ago, the experience of countries, in which a scheme of national insurance has been in operation for years, shows to what an enormous extent malingering prevails amongst the insured persons. A paternal Government which seeks to distribute financial favours without any corresponding responsibility placed on the recipient, is like a sponge which may be squeezed to any extent, and the morale of the community is lowered. No amount of co-operation between the Government and the friendly societies can, in our opinion, get over these fundamental differences, and the only possible rapprochement must come through some fundamental alteration in the constitution of the friendly societies, or in the suggested Government scheme of national insurance.

Friendly Societies and Sickness.

At the annual smoke concert of the Queensland Friendly Societies' Association, Mr. Rendle, Registrar of Friendly Societies, pointed out that there was a large increase of sickness amongst members under 25 years of age. Why this should be almost as high as in England he could not understand. Was it because they admitted members whom they would have rejected in the past, or was it that there was physical deterioration, or a kind of moral deterioration which led members to go on the funds under circumstances which would not have been considered sufficient in past years? A satisfactory feature was that the sickness between 25 and 40 years was very light, and the mortality rates low. One of the chief reasons for the "increase of sickness amongst the younger members," says a medical correspondent of the Brisbane *Courier*, is the method by which members are admitted to lodges. A friendly society is practically a life assurance company; the members' contributions are fixed on a proper actuarial basis on the assumption that they are "good lives." The essential difference is that there is a rigid medical examination for the life insurance company; the medical examination for a friendly society is more or less slipshod. The chief differences are: (1) All insurance companies have a proper medical report. Few, if any, of the societies have a proper medical form. (2) No friendly society ever pays the slightest attention to "family history." (3) All insurance companies know that young "proponents" are a risk. Friendly societies rely very largely on drawing their members from the young. One of their chief arguments to intending candidates is "the younger you join the less you will pay in dues." (4) The lives for an insurance company are "picked lives." Candidates are not picked for a friendly society. (5) All insurance companies either "load," or are very careful before they insure any one engaged in the liquor trade. The Rechabite Friendly Society is the only society that takes any notice of the liquor trade. Practically all insurance companies are opposed to examinations at night. With friendly societies night examinations are very popular. Under these circumstances how can a medical examination be anything else but slipshod? Mr. Rendle said that he would have to recommend one rate in future for all members under 25 years of age, but this will not cure the ill if the medical examination is slipshod. The friendly societies can cure the ill themselves by—(1) making arrangements for rigid medical examinations and conducting examinations on the same lines as insurance companies do; (2) impressing on the individual members of their "lodges" that it is quality, not quantity, that makes the strength of a lodge; (3) making the members realise that it is to their interests to see that only sound, healthy members join their "lodge."

Friendly Societies' Attitude.

At the annual session of the Federal council of the Protestant Alliance Friendly Society, held in Sydney on November 13th, delegates discussed the question of national insurance. It was resolved that the question of national insurance was so important and far-reaching in its effects on friendly societies and the people generally, and the conditions of life, work, wages and living were so different in this country to the old land, that in the council's opinion an entirely different act would be required to meet the needs of the Commonwealth to that which was in force in Great Britain. The council therefore suggested that a royal commission should be appointed to inquire into the whole question before any legislation was introduced.

It was resolved further—

"That the friendly societies, having succeeded in establishing societies with accumulated funds, we view with despair any legislation which may interfere with such work or in any way tie up the funds which have been accumulated at much cost and self-sacrifice for the benefit of our members; that if in the wisdom of the Commonwealth Government it is considered necessary to bring about such an act, it is hoped that nothing will be done that will be detrimental to the interests of the friendly societies, but it will be framed in such a manner that will work in harmony with a system that has proved of lasting benefit to all concerned."

P.D.L.

First Annual Report.

The annual report traces the history of the P.D.L. since its inception in August, 1912. Branches have been established in New South Wales, South Australia and Western Australia, and the hope is expressed that Tasmania and Queensland will shortly take an active part in the movement. The membership roll at the end of the year stood at 394. Mention is made of cases of error occurring when claims were made. Legal advice by the company's solicitor had been availed of, but not as freely as the concession warranted. The work done in connection with the Opium Order, Veterinary Board and the Wages Board proposals is referred to, and a brief account of the conferences with the U.F.S. Dispensaries is appended. National Insurance was considered, and the question of Army Compounders and Commissions for Pharmacists was brought under the notice of the Minister of Defence by deputation. During the year a Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Defence was constituted, Mr. Buckhurst being elected first president, Mr. S. Mears vice-president, and Mr. Butchers secretary. Amalgamated Insurance Ltd. is referred to, and the hope expressed that pharmacists will take this matter up by applying for shares. Regret is expressed at the termination of the contract with the I.O.A., but the directors express pleasure at the number of pharmacists who have placed general insurances with the I.O.A., thus securing a commission for the P.D.L. A special resolution, acknowledging the chairman's services, is appended, and great regret is expressed at the untimely death of Mr. Sydney Mears, president of the Sydney branch. Reports of the work done by the New South Wales and South Australian branches are included. The revenue account for the year shows a balance of £81/3/1 in the general fund and £418/6/4 in the reserve fund. A list of members in all the States concludes a very interesting and well-produced report.

First Annual Meeting.

The first annual meeting of the members of Pharmaceutical Defence Limited was held at the College of Pharmacy on November 18, at 8.30 p.m.

Mr. F. Buckhurst, chairman of directors, presided over an attendance of sixty-two. Messrs. J. B. George and E. Mayhew (W.A.), and A. E. Druitt, general manager of Amalgamated Insurance (Australia) Ltd., were present by invitation.

The secretary read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the Statutory Meeting held in November, 1912, were taken as read and duly confirmed.

Annual Report and Financial Statements.—The chairman said that these had been sent to every member, and there was no necessity to go over them again. The work which had been done in the past spoke for itself. No one would have expected that the movement commenced a few months ago would have grown to such satisfactory proportions. Initial difficulties had been overcome, and pharmacists generally had rallied round the company, because they realised that it filled a long-felt want and was accomplishing a large amount of useful and valuable work. He sincerely hoped that it would be found possible to include Queensland and Tasmania in the scheme before long, as the more widespread the P.D.L. movement became the better for all concerned. With nearly 400 members, and a reserve fund of £418, it could truthfully be said that the company was now on a sound basis. He referred to the general harmonious relations existing between pharmacists generally, and particularly between the various organisations connected with the craft. P.D.L. had kept National Insurance well in view. They were co-operating with other bodies, and also doing something themselves. He believed that, as the result of their efforts, much good would accrue. Funds to conduct this portion of the work were urgently required. Pharmacists could help in this direction in two ways, either by direct contributions to a special fund, or by placing as many of their insurances as possible through the company. When the possibilities of earning money by pursuing this course were more fully realised, they would soon raise a substantial fund. He urged every pharmacist to do his utmost in this direction, not only by placing his own insurance with Amalgamated Insurance Co., but also inducing his friends to do likewise. P.D.L. had earned about £130 already in commissions,

and there was no reason why this sum should not be trebled during the present year. He had much pleasure in moving the adoption of the annual report and financial statements.

Mr. Lee seconded the motion. Mr. Champion asked whether there was any chance of Queensland joining in the movement.

The chairman said he hoped so. The matter was a little complicated by the fact that Drysdale's Ltd. had taken up insurance work. Mr. Case, however, when in Melbourne, had gone fully into the matter, and would, no doubt, be able to evolve some scheme whereby Queensland could become a constituent member of P.D.L. (Applause).

The motion for the adoption of the report was then put and carried.

Election of Four Directors.—The chairman said that the four retiring directors—Messrs. Cornell, Gulliver, Peters, and Rankin—had been re-nominated, and there being no other nominations, he had much pleasure in declaring those gentlemen duly elected.

Election of Auditor.—Mr. Thomas Woodward, F.C.P.A., the retiring auditor, was re-elected, and the remuneration fixed at £2/2/-.

The Federal Council.—The Constitution of the Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Defence, as adopted by the delegates in August last, was read by the secretary, and, on the motion of Mr. Owen, seconded by Mr. Champion, received and adopted. The chairman at this stage feelingly referred to the great loss sustained by the death of their old friend, Mr. Sydney Mears, and spoke of the work that gentleman had accomplished during the few months he had taken up the P.D.L. cause in New South Wales.

National Insurance.—On the invitation of the chairman, Mr. E. Mayhew, registrar of the Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia, gave a short address on National Insurance, and outlined some of the conclusions arrived at during the recent conference. He fully believed National Health Insurance was coming to Australia, and he urged every pharmacist to be on the *qui vive*, and to do his utmost to assist those who were guiding the affairs of the craft in this matter.

Mr. A. R. Bailey, who had just arrived from a meeting of the Food Standards Committee, then delivered an address on the principles underlying the National Insurance Scheme, and referred to the particular points in which the recent conference had centred attention. The matter was very important to every pharmacist in the land, and every care should be taken to see that a fair and reasonable case was presented. He quoted statistics from the last census to show the number of persons between the ages of 15 and 65 years who would be likely to participate in the scheme, and he reckoned these as covering nearly 61 per cent. of the total population of Australia. Taking these 2½ millions, he asked whether they already had reasonable means of securing medicine and medical attendance, and answered the question in the affirmative. People in the far-off back-blocks could not be catered for by an Insurance Scheme.

Mr. Owen: These are the very people who need it.

Mr. Bailey said that it was almost a certainty that sparsely-settled areas would have to be exempted from the scheme, like they were under the Defence Act.

Mr. Buckhurst said that as the conference sat in private, much that was said could not be published. He thought that the meeting was under a debt of gratitude to Messrs. Mayhew and Bailey for their interesting addresses. He asked every chemist to return the schedule of questions sent to him. All the information would be treated as confidential. If it was impossible to answer every question, answer two or three, but send in the forms in any case. He indicated the particular lines in which the committee wanted information.

Mr. E. Daintree gave some particulars of dispensing for lodges. His figures covered the period from April to October, during which time he dispensed some 501 prescriptions. Counting each recipe as a prescription, the analysis was as follows:—

1 and 2 oz. mixtures 48; 3 oz. 50; 4 oz. 25; 6 oz. 46; 8 oz. 138; 10 oz. 7; 12 oz. 2; 20 oz. 1. Gargles, 22; lotions, 57; liniments, 30; ointments, 50; pills, 9; inhalations, 11; powders, 49; plasters, 3; suppositories, 1; bulk powders (antacid), 2.

He gave his return for them, and showed what amount he received in the average for each prescription.

Mr. Barnard related his experiences, and said that lodge dispensing greatly depended on the nature of the medicines ordered by the doctor.

Mr. Butchers indicated in what direction pharmacists could assist. Already much useful information had been obtained. The committee was anxious to get every possible detail, and no one need be afraid of sending in any return or analysis of figures because it only related to one particular thing. The committee wanted the views and assistance of every chemist in order that they might be in a position to appreciate the actual position of affairs throughout the State.

Mr. J. B. George (W.A.) was then invited to speak. He threw out some excellent ideas on the problem of dispensing generally. In Perth the boy question had been overcome by employing girl messengers at from 10/- to 15/- a week. This had been very successful, and several local chemists were now employing girls. Speaking of P.D.L., he was glad to be present at the meeting. The scheme was a good one, and when he and Mr. Mayhew returned to the West he had no doubt there would be an accession of members there.

Amalgamated Insurance Limited.—The chairman then introduced Mr. A. E. Druitt, general manager of the New Amalgamated Insurance Company. He referred to the prospects of the new company, and spoke of Mr. Druitt's high attainments as an insurance manager. Amalgamated would commence with a good business, and he believed that in a few years' time it would become a very strong company. Pharmacists had an opportunity of becoming shareholders; they were directly interested in the company, and he

hoped, therefore, that every chemist would apply for a few shares, even if he only took four or six.

Mr. Druitt, who was received with applause, in the course of a brief address, referred to the splendid position the P.D.L. held in relation to the new company. If pharmacists would give their support and assistance, there was no reason why P.D.L. should not greatly gain as a result. The pharmacists were really the promoters. He had had considerable experience of insurance work, and he was convinced the company had a big future. About £700,000 worth of insurance premiums went out of Australia every year. Why should not the Australian companies step in and get portion of that? They spent their money here, their shareholders were here, and they kept their funds in Australia. He quoted figures to show how successful Australian companies had been. In his experience he had never known an Australian insurance company to fail. There was an immense field to work on, and he believed that within three years the shares would be worth 10/- at least, and then rise to £1. He hoped to register the company in a few days, and as soon as business was commenced, he hoped that pharmacists would place their insurances with Amalgamated.

Mr. Druitt was listened to with close attention by those present, and after the meeting several applied for application forms for shares.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman and the other directors.

Directors' Meeting.

The directors met on November 18. *Present*: Mr. F. Buckhurst (in the chair), and Messrs. Gulliver, Francis, Peters, Rankin and Towl. Apologies from Messrs. Cornell and Mewkill.

Messrs. J. B. George and E. W. Mayhew (W.A.) were also present by invitation.

Correspondence.—Mr. C. T. Skewes, Toorak, applying to have his name transferred from the Associates' to the Full Members' List. Resolved, that the transfer be made.

Mr. E. W. Mayhew (W.A.), in reference to members only taking out policy for £100. Resolved, that a reply be sent stating that the directors favoured a £200 policy, but that in cases of blackmail, or where general principles were involved, the local directors, at their discretion, could assist a member covered for £100 to the extent of a further £50.

Metropolitan Chemists' Association, bringing under notice a proposal under the Factories Act in reference to Sunday hours. The chairman explained that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society had promptly taken this matter up, and representations had been made to the Department. The directors would have pleasure in supporting the action taken by the Council.

Credit Notes for General Insurance were received on account of Messrs. H. N. Lemmon, A. E. Bilton, G. D. Power, Greathead's Remedies, D. Evans, T. Tyrer, E. H. Leete (2), J. H. Kilgour, P. C. Baxter, A. E. Ponsford, C. F. Bendelach, J. H. Smith, and W. B. Reid.

Legal Advice.—A member applied for legal advice as to the responsibility of a husband for certain debts incurred for medicines, etc., by his wife. The solicitor forwarded his opinion that, on the facts stated, the husband was liable to pay.

Mr. H. W. Wheeler (Colac) wrote expressing his appreciation of the splendid work done by the chairman and his fellow directors during the past twelve months, and trusting that every country pharmacist would consider it his duty to become a member.

Mr. C. S. Huntsman (Beulah) wrote stating that he wished to be "in the P.D.L. movement," and forwarded his application for membership.

Mr. W. Denby notified his change of address from Corryong to Wangaratta.

The New South Wales branch advised that Mr. D. J. Williams had been elected chairman of directors, and that Mr. E. Faris Ings had been co-opted to a seat on the board in place of the late Mr. Sydney Mears.

Mr. Jas. Reid (Hobart) wrote asking if the legal difficulties in respect of the formation of a branch in Tasmania had been overcome. The secretary was instructed to reply that Mr. Rushton had been placed in full possession of the facts of the case, and would have a definite proposition to place before Tasmanian pharmacists.

Dr. W. Maloney, M.P., wrote offering to further assist the directors in their protest against the Army Regulations re Dispensers and Compounders of Medicines.

The Department of Defence forwarded a reply to the deputation which waited on the Minister some weeks ago. This reply not being considered satisfactory Messrs. Mayhew, George, Buckhurst, and Butchers were appointed to interview Dr. Maloney and arrange for a further deputation to the Minister. The chairman pointed out that the matter was a very serious one, and no steps should be left unturned to have the regulations withdrawn.

The financial statements for the year 1912-13 were received from the auditor, with a certificate as to their correctness.

Election of New Members.—The following were balloted for and elected:—

New South Wales.—W. H. McCarthy, Sydney; T. A. Irvine, Drummoyne; F. Bashford, Gunnedah.

Victoria.—F. Newman, Balaclava; C. S. Huntsman, Beulah; G. R. R. Nicholas, Windsor; Wm. Mercer, South Yarra.

The Hon. Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement, accounts were passed for payment, and the meeting adjourned.

Chemists' Cricket Club.

The following matches have been arranged:—November 26, Yarra Bend, at Yarra Bend; December 3, Fitzroy, at Fitzroy; December 10, C.C.C., at R.C.G.; December 17, Doctors, at R.C.G.

The Interstate game has been fixed for January 20 and 21, at the South Melbourne Cricket Ground. It has been hinted that a bowling team will journey south. From all accounts Victoria will want good "bowlers" in both games.

Victoria.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

The monthly meeting of the Board was held on November 12.

Present—The President (Mr. C. E. Towl) in the chair, and Messrs. Bailey, Buckhurst, Fleay, Gulliver, Jewkes.

Welcome to Visitors.—The President extended a hearty welcome to Mr. J. B. George, Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. E. W. Mayhew, Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia, who were present by invitation.

Correspondence Outwards.—Crown Law Department in reference to the interpretation of the words in the Medical Act, Part III. 1890, "Certificate or Diploma of Competency."

To the various Pharmacy Boards convening a Conference to be held in Melbourne on November 12 to further discuss the question of reciprocity.

To the Crown Solicitor, conveying the resolution of the Board relative to the inadequate penalty inflicted by the police magistrate in the recent prosecution under the Poisons Act at Stratford.

To the police at Pyramid Hill, instructing them to warn local storekeepers against selling poisons illegally.

Letters Inwards.—Federal Statistician, forwarding schedule of questions relative to the proposed scheme of National Insurance. Resolved that the drafting of the replies be left in the hands of the President and Registrar.

Crown Law Department, intimating that the Attorney-General was unable to interfere with the fine imposed by the police magistrate at Stratford, but stating that in future the Department would give legal assistance to the Board, if desired, in difficult cases. Mr. Bailey said that this was a very satisfactory concession, and one that the Board had been endeavouring to obtain for years past. He moved that a reply be sent conveying the thanks of the Board to the Attorney-General for his offer of assistance. Mr. Jewkes seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. W. J. Woolcock, secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, stating that he was not sure that the Council would be justified in recognising the Victorian modified examination as equivalent to the British qualifying examination, but that the matter would be dealt with in due course.

Jas. Clezy, M.A., suggesting that the time allowed for answering the English Algebra and Euclid papers might be increased to two and a half hours each. The Registrar reported that he had seen Mr. Clezy, and had pointed out that the effect of the alteration would be to extend the examination to three days, but that if optional questions were set in the papers practically the same results would be obtained. Mr. Clezy agreed to recommend this course, which was adopted.

Morris, Little and Son, manufacturers of Little's Improved Phenyle (Phenoid), wrote, bringing under notice the discrepancy in the analysis of their preparation by the Victorian and New South Wales analysts. They forwarded a report from Mr. A. H. Koch, analyst, on the subject. Correspondence from the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales in reference to the matter was also read. The president said that evidently there was a difference in the method of analysis. All that the Board insisted on was that the preparation in order to be exempt from the provisions of the Poisons Act did not contain more than 3 per cent. of Carbolic Acid and its homologues, having due regard to the separation of the non-creosols, such as Napthalene and Light Oil. The analyst's report showed that Phenoid contained just 3 per cent. of Carbolic Acid and its homologues. He suggested that a sample should be forwarded to the Government Analyst in order to confirm Mr. Koch's analysis. This suggestion was approved by the Board.

The Government Analyst reported that a herbal mixture submitted for analysis did not disclose the presence of atropine or other alkaloids.

J. F. Blackburn applied to have the Botany paper in the Intermediate Examination sent to Adelaide to be answered under the supervision of Mr. J. H. Young. Application granted.

J. B. Robinson, Ballarat, wrote, asking whether he could present himself for his Final Examination three months before he attained the age of 21 years. Resolved that a reply be sent stating that the Board could not accede to the request.

Apprentices' Indentures Registered. — Mary Moorhead, Heathcote, to W. A. London, Bendigo; Eric H. Trathan, Moonee Ponds, to L. M. Murton, Moonee Ponds; Rita Guaran, to G. E. Gulliver, and J. E. Wasley, Melbourne.

Erasure of Names from Register.—The names of the following deceased persons were erased from the Register:—William Goodshaw, South Yarra; Frederick Augustus Williams, Collingwood.

Names Liable to Erasure.—It was reported that the following persons were liable to have their names erased from the Register unless an intimation of their present address was received before December 31st.

Ashton, Henry	Clifton Hill.
Barker, Joseph B.	Fitzroy.
Binge, George	Brighton East.
Center, Wm.	Myrtleford.
Dawson Edward	Horsham.
Fargie, Arthur J. McK.	Malvern.
Finucane, Cecil	Portland, N.S.W.
Gillies, Gladstone R.	Trentham.
Hall, James N.	Wycheproof.
Harsant, Frank E.	Melbourne.
Healey, Wm. F. J.	Carlton.
Hodgson, John R.	Gre Gre North.
Johns, Thos. E.	South Yarra.
Matthews, John Henry	Corryong.
Perrin, Osmund	Lilydale.
Quinn, Andrew M.	Wycheproof.
Rapier, Alexander	South Melbourne.
Richards, Charles	Beaufort.
Sims, Samuel	Wonthaggi.
Taylor, Stephens J.	East Melbourne.
Thompson, James	Kew.
Treen, Wm. L.	Middle Brighton.
Twomey Wm. P. A.	Mildura.
Walton, Harold C.	Carlton.
Williamson, Henry	Melbourne.

Reciprocity.—The Crown Solicitor forwarded a written opinion to the effect that the Board should not issue a certificate of competency to any but examined men. The president said that this meant that the Board would have to notify the Pharmacy Boards of New South Wales, South Australia and Western Australia that in future only examination certificates could be recognised. The Crown Solicitor's opinion coincided with the decision of the Law Officers in Queensland, the details of which were received from the Registrar of the Pharmacy Board of that State. It was resolved that the States affected be written to and informed of the Board's position in the matter. The correspondence was referred to the Conference of Pharmacy Boards, which had been convened to consider the matter.

December Examinations.—Arrangements for the December examinations were discussed and agreed to, and the examiners undertook to furnish the papers in due course.

Narcotic Regulation.—A copy of the *Government Gazette* of October 29, containing the amended regulations, allowing registered and recorded dentists to purchase those poisons coming within the Anti-Narcotic Regulations "in the ordinary course of their business, and upon the delivery of a written order to the seller signed by the person requiring such poison."

General Business.—The Hon. Treasurer (Mr. Bailey) submitted the monthly financial statement. Accounts were passed for payment, and the Board adjourned.

Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

The monthly meeting of the Council was held on 5th November.

Present: The President (Mr. A. R. Bailey) in the chair and Messrs. Champion, Cossar, Gabriel, Leete, Owen, Pickford and Taylor.

Apologies from Messrs. Francis, Imes and Kernot.

Welcome to Mr. Gabriel.—The President extended a hearty welcome to Mr. Gabriel, who would, he felt sure, be an acquisition to the Council. Mr. Gabriel thanked the members of the Council for the kind reception they had given to him. He was very pleased to be able to bring with him signed nomination papers for eleven new members in his district—five full members and six associates. He hoped to obtain two or three others. (Hear, hear.) If every one would do his best in his district to induce pharmacists to become members, he believed the numbers could be greatly increased, as the average pharmacist did not know until spoken to of the good work the Society was doing.

Mr. Owen said he had particular pleasure in welcoming Mr. Gabriel to the Council, because he was associated with Mr. Gabriel's father some 39 years ago on the committee of a pharmacists' organisation, out of which the present College of Pharmacy originated. He referred to the Chemists' Assistants' Association. That body, in 1873, started lectures in chemistry at the Technological Museum under the late Mr. J. Cosmo Newbery, and subsequently engaged Mr. Kruse as a lecturer to pharmaceutical students. Mr. Kruse held the lectures at his rooms in Hanover Street, Fitzroy, and the Association paid £65 a year for the rooms. These classes were very successful, and when the present College was established in 1881 Mr. Kruse was taken over as a member of the staff. He (Mr. Owen) merely mentioned these facts because Mr. Gabriel's father was an active worker in the Association he referred to, and it was therefore of interest to him to be associated with Mr. Gabriel's son as a member of the Council. (Hear, hear.)

Correspondence.—Letters outwards were read to Mr. Strutt, conveying vote of thanks for past services; Messrs. A. Laurence and Co. and the Inter-State Commission in reference to the proposed increase in the duty on corks; Mr. A. Forster (N.S.W.), giving particulars of the receipts and expenditure of the College of Pharmacy; Dr. F. H. Cole, stating that there was no reason why the lectures to medical students in Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy should not go on through the vacation if the Faculty of Medicine thought such was necessary; Mr. H. Shillinglaw, conveying resolutions of the Council with regard to the retiring allowance; Comptroller-General for Customs, drawing attention to the sale of "Parmint," a proprietary preparation for internal use which, according to a statement on the label, contained 10 per cent. of methylated spirit, and asking whether steps should not be taken to have its importation prohibited, as the Customs Regulations prohibited the use of methylated spirits in medicines for internal use. To the three wholesale houses bringing under their notice the same matter and requesting them to warn chemists that they were liable to prosecution if they sold or used "Parmint" in medicines for internal use.

Letters were received from the following:—

Mr. C. J. Gabriel, thanking the Council for electing him a member.

The Premier's office, stating that the communication in reference to pharmaceutical participation in the compilation, revision and publication of the British Pharmacopoeia, had been referred to the Agent-General, requesting him to discuss the matter with the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Messrs. Duerdin and Sainsbury, Felton, Grimwade and Co., and Rocke, Tompsitt and Co. wrote thanking the Council for bringing under notice the composition of "Parmint," which, according to the printed label on the bottle, contained 10 per cent. of alcohol in the form of methylated spirit.

Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome and Co., congratulating the Council on the recent improvements made in the Journal.

Mr. R. C. Cowley (Brisbane), stating that the Business Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society had entered a protest again the proposed increase in the cork duty.

Mr. C. Boyd, Benea, Durban, South Africa, inquiring the prospects of pharmacists in Australia, which to him seemed to be the only go-ahead

country in the British Dominions. The information was supplied.

Inter-State Commission, acknowledging receipt of Tariff Investigation declaration in respect to the duty on medicine bottle corks, and stating that the same would have the consideration of the Commission.

Commonwealth Statistician, acknowledging receipt of the list of various pharmaceutical organisations in the Commonwealth.

Liberal Workers' Institute, drawing attention to a lecture on National Insurance by Mr. G. Lightfoot, M.A., of the Commonwealth Census Bureau, to be delivered in the Guild Hall on 12th November.

Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, asking for particulars regarding the College of Pharmacy. Information supplied.

Commonwealth Statistician, forwarding list of questions re National Insurance. Consideration deferred until after the meeting of the Inter-State Conference.

An application was made for a grant from the Benevolent Fund. The President said that the applicant resided in Mr. Gabriel's district, and he had asked Mr. Gabriel to make some inquiries. Mr. Gabriel reported on the case, and it was resolved that a small grant be made to the applicant to tide him over his immediate trouble.

Mr. Sidney Plowman, Hon. Sec. Lectorial Board, conveyed the following recommendations from the Board:—

(1) Suggesting the appointment of Mr. B. L. Stanton as Lecturer to the Tutorial Classes.
(2) Approving of the suggestion to divide the College sessions into three Terms, with vacations coinciding with the University vacations.
(3) Stating that each of the lecturers had been asked to prepare a list of his requirements with estimate of approximate cost in connection with the fitting up of the new building.
(4) The adoption of a set of Rules for the College on the lines of those drafted by the Board, copies of which were attached.

Report of Optical Committee.—The Optical Committee reported having met on October 24, Messrs. Bailey, Imes, Aird, Needham and Butchers being present. The financial statement for the first course of lectures was submitted and adopted. This showed a small surplus of profit on the course, after paying all expenses and setting aside £15 15s. for the purchase of apparatus. It was decided to hold the examination on November 19, at 7.30 p.m. Messrs. Craig and Kernot were appointed examiners. Only those candidates who had attended the lectures were to be permitted to present themselves for the examination. On the motion of Mr. Owen, seconded by Mr. Leete, the Committee's report was received and adopted.

Resignation of Mr. Rankin.—Mr. D. Rankin wrote tendering his resignation as a member of the Council as he was unable to continue to act on the Board of the P.D.L. and the Council also. Mr. Pickford said he thought some effort should be made to retain Mr. Rankin's services. He moved that Mr. Rankin be asked to reconsider his resignation. Mr. Owen seconded. He did not like to see the older members of the Council dropping out. The motion was carried.

Entertaining Expenses.—The President said that it was desirable to have this matter placed on a proper basis. At present the position was a most invidious one, and some steps should be taken to rectify it. Mr. Owen said that some means should be found whereby the ordinary courtesies and hospitality might be extended to Inter-State visitors attending Conferences and other functions. On the motion of Mr. Champion, seconded by Mr. Leete, the Treasurer and Secretary were deputed to consult the solicitor on the subject.

The College Rules.—The Lectorial Board submitted draft of the proposed Rules, which had been given very careful consideration. Members of the Council expressed appreciation of the manner in which the Board had dealt with the matter, and the Rules were formally adopted on the motion of Mr. Pickford, seconded by Mr. Gabriel.

Lecturer Tutorial Class.—The Education Committee recommended that Mr. B. L. Stanton be appointed lecturer to the Tutorial Class. Mr. Cossar said that the Committee could not have chosen a better lecturer. They were fortunate in being able to secure Mr. Stanton's services. He moved the adoption of the Committee's report. Mr. Leete seconded. Carried. Arrangements for the class were left in the Secretary's hands.

College Staff, 1914.—On the motion of Mr. Champion, seconded by Mr. Owen, the members of the College Staff were re-appointed for the year 1914—viz., Mr. A. W. Craig, M.A., lecturer in Chemistry and director of the Chemical Laboratory; Mr. T. E. Turner, lecturer in Materia Medica and Pharmacy; Mr. Sidney Plowman, lecturer in Botany; and Mr. F. T. Parry, demonstrator and assistant.

Factories Bill.—It was resolved that the Chief Inspector of Factories should be interviewed regarding the proposal to amend the Shops and Factories Act by providing for a full 24 hours' rest one day a week for all employees. It was very doubtful if the assistants would appreciate the change, as under the proposed amendment the weekly half-holiday might be superseded by the full day off on Sunday. On the other hand, if an assistant came on duty for a couple of hours on Sunday he would have to get a full day off during the week..

College Building.—The Secretary reported that the additions would be completed in about ten days' time.

Alteration in College Terms.—It was resolved that in future the College Session be divided into three Terms, with two vacations of a fortnight at the end of May and August, coinciding with the University vacations, and that the fees for the full course be £16 16s., payable in advance, or £6 per term if paid in three instalments at the commencement of each Term.

Inter-State Conference.—The President extended a welcome to any member of the Council who desired to be present at the Inter-State Conference on National Insurance, to be held on November 11-13.

Accounts were passed for payment, and after routine business had been transacted, the meeting adjourned.

Opticians Registration Bill.

In the Legislative Assembly, on November 13th, Mr. Murray (Chief Secretary) presented a message from His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor recommending that an appropriation be made of fees and penalties for the purposes of the Bill to provide for the registration of opticians and for other purposes. The House having gone into Committee to consider the message, Mr. Murray (Chief Secretary) moved—"That it is expedient that an appropriation be made of fees and penalties for the purposes of the Bill to provide for the registration of opticians and for other purposes." The motion was agreed to, and the resolution was reported to the House and adopted. Mr. Murray moved the second reading of the Bill on November 20. From the interjections made, it appears as if the Bill will not have an easy passage through the Assembly.

Dental.

Dental Board of Victoria.

The monthly meeting of the Board was held on October 17.

In the absence of the President (Dr. Springthorpe), the chair was occupied by Dr. Nihill. Also present Mr. Elvins, Mr. Hall, Mr. Iliffe, Dr. Philpots, Dr. Yule.

Annual Examinations—The examiners were appointed for the annual examinations, November, 1913, and supplementary examinations, February, 1914, and arrangements were completed for holding the examinations at the University.

Illegal Practice.—Another case of alleged illegal practice was reported to the Board, and a prosecution was ordered.

Sixth International Dental Congress.—The Secretary of the Department of External Affairs (Mr. Atlee Hunt) forwarded a copy of the rules and regulations of the Congress. The letter concluded with the following paragraph: "It is not the intention of this Government (Commonwealth of Australia) to defray the expenses of an Australian representative at the Congress. If it is decided that the Commonwealth will be represented at the Congress, it will probably be possible to arrange with some representative Australian who will be in London at the time to act for the Commonwealth."

The Board adjourned.

Metropolitan Chemists' Association.

FIRST GENERAL MEETING.

A general meeting of Melbourne and suburban pharmacists was held at the College of Pharmacy on October 21. Mr. F. Buckhurst presided over an attendance of between 50 and 60.

The first business was the adoption of the Constitution and Rules. These, as recommended by the Executive, were read by the Hon. Secretary (Mr. Peters). A general discussion took place as to whether the President should be elected by the delegates to the Central Committee or by the members in annual meeting. Mr. Lee moved, and Mr. H. Jacobs seconded, that the appointment be left to the delegates. Mr. Leete moved an amendment that the President be elected annually by the members. He considered it desirable to bring the members together, and contended that if the appointment of a president were left in their hands it would cause greater interest in the meetings. Mr. Towl seconded the amendment, which was carried by a large majority. Mr. Towl then raised the question as to the voting powers of the President. Was he to have a casting vote in addition to his ordinary vote as a delegate? Mr. Lee thought the Chairman should have a vote, but not a casting vote, and that in the event of the voting being equal, the motion before the chair should pass in the negative. He moved to that effect. Mr. Barnard suggested that the person elected President should vacate his position as a delegate so as not to penalise the section he represented. Mr. Towl seconded Mr. Lee's motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Leete asked how the other officers were to be elected. The rules were not clear on this point. It was decided that all the other office-bearers should be appointed by the Central Committee.

Mr. Baird moved, Mr. Owen seconded, that the qualification of a candidate for the office of President shall be that he is a properly accredited delegate. Mr. Towl opposed this on the ground that it would fetter the choice of the general meeting. The best man available might not happen to be a delegate. Mr. Leete said he would go further than Mr. Towl. If a delegate were elected President, the section he represented should be given the privilege of electing another delegate, otherwise it would be disfranchised to a certain extent. He moved to this effect. Mr. Sayle seconded the amendment, which was carried.

On the motion of Mr. Barnard it was decided that the names of all financial members should be sent to the Secretary by the different sections on or before September 30, and that any person neglecting to pay his annual subscription before December 1 should forfeit his membership.

Mr. Attwood drew attention to the recommendation that the sections should meet on the second Tuesday on each month. He thought some latitude should be allowed. The Chairman said that the idea was to fix a certain night so as not to clash with other meetings. Mr. Towl said there might be some elasticity allowed. The Chairman said that the rule was not mandatory. It was a

suggestion only, but he hoped that the sections would meet as uniformly as possible.

Mr. Wheeler moved, Mr. Lee seconded, that the Constitution and Rules as amended be adopted. Carried.

The next business was the election of President. Mr. Buckhurst said it had given him great pleasure to preside over the various meetings, out of which this Metropolitan Association had grown. He believed the Association would be productive of much good, and he hoped the meeting would choose the best man available for the position of President.

Mr. Sayle nominated Mr. E. H. Leete for the position. He thought they should recognise the good pioneer work done by the South Suburban Association and appoint one of its members as their first President. (Applause.) Mr. Leete was well known to pharmacists throughout the State, and he did not know of anyone more fitted for the position. Mr. Towl seconded the nomination. Mr. Leete was taking a great interest in pharmaceutical matters, and if he accepted the position it would place the Association on a good footing from the start.

Mr. Leete said that, whilst appreciating the honour sought to be conferred upon him, he felt that he had so much on his hands in connection with other matters that he must decline the position. There were two men in the South Suburban Association who would do justice to the office—namely, Messrs. Church and Bailey. Unfortunately, Mr. Church's health prevented him from taking up the work, and Mr. Bailey had such a lot to do in connection with the Pharmaceutical Society and the Pharmacy Board that he also was unable to undertake any fresh duties. Personally, he thought that the first President should be a man in business in the City, who would be accessible and convenient to the Secretary. So much depended on being able to see the President personally, and this would be impossible to a great number if a suburban member were chosen. He did not think the meeting could do better than elect Mr. C. J. Sayle, of Collins Street, who had had experience as a Councillor and as Mayor of a municipality. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Sayle said he would much rather prefer some older hand to take the position.

Mr. Buckhurst said he felt Mr. Sayle was the right man, and he was going to nominate him from the chair. The younger men should come forward, and he believed the meeting would be doing the right thing by electing Mr. Sayle as its first President. He felt that the heads of the different bodies should be kept as distinct as possible. The P.D.L. was his baby, and he had given a great deal of time to it. There was important work ahead, and he would like to see a new man take the presidency of the Metropolitan Association. In his opinion, Mr. Sayle would be the right man in the right place. (Applause.)

Mr. Vale seconded Mr. Sayle's nomination, which was put to the meeting and carried with acclamation. Mr. Buckhurst then vacated the chair and Mr. Sayle thanked the members for electing him to the position. He promised to do his utmost to make the Association a success.

Mr. Pickford asked if any analysis had been made regarding the result of the postal ballot on early closing, P.A.T.A. and other matters. The Secretary furnished the details as far as they were available, and said that later figures would be published in the Journals after the next meeting of the Executive.

Mr. Wheeler asked whether pharmacists would be expected to sell P.A.T.A. lines without demur?

The Chairman said that if a chemist were asked for a P.A.T.A. line he should hand it out without question.

Mr. Buckhurst pointed out that this was the fundamental principle of the P.A.T.A., and without its general observance they could not expect manufacturers to list their lines. It was the only argument they had, and he hoped every member would concentrate his energies on P.A.T.A. lines.

Mr. Groening (Newport) asked how P.A.T.A. could deal with the supply of medicines by the dispensaries? Members of the Committee seized the opportunity to learn the wholesale prices, and went out of their way to suggest to those who were not members that they should use the name of a member and purchase from the dispensary. He did not see how this could be stopped. Mr. Buckhurst said that P.D.L. had already endeavoured to meet this question, and two conferences had been held, with the result that printed notices had been sent to every member of the friendly societies, pointing out that if they allowed non-members to obtain supplies, they were liable to criminal prosecution.

Mr. Groening: Twice to-day I have heard of cases of that kind.

Mr. Buckhurst: P.D.L. was still endeavouring to get means of grappling with this evil. P.A.T.A. would be a powerful weapon. Before they could buy supplies of proprietary medicines, of which the prices were protected, the dispensaries would have to undertake to sell at the regular list prices, otherwise their supplies would be cut off. But it was much better to adopt a friendly rather than a hostile attitude with any other organisation. He had been assured that in Geelong since P.D.L. had take action things had very much improved, and customers had come back who had been lost for years.

Mr. Owen moved that a hearty vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Buckhurst for the work he had done in promoting the Association. He felt sure the meeting would like to have seen Mr. Buckhurst continue as the head of the Association—(hear, hear)—but many heads were better than one, and it was a good thing to get others interested in the work of organisation. It was, however, the least they could do to record their appreciation of Mr. Buckhurst's services. The motion was carried unanimously, and after Mr. Buckhurst had responded, the meeting adjourned.

Metropolitan Chemists' Association. Central Committee Meeting.

The Central Committee met at the College of Pharmacy on October 21.

Present: Mr. C. J. Sayle (in the chair), and Messrs. Musther, Jones, Vale, May, Wheeler, Bartleman, Buckhurst, Aumont, Wasley, Cochran (for Mr. Leete), and the Secretary (Mr. Peters). Apology from Mr. Markham.

Election of Officers.—Messrs. Bartleman and Leete were unanimously elected *Vice-Presidents* of the Association. Mr. Peters was appointed *Secretary,* and it was decided that for the present the office of *Secretary* and *Treasurer* be combined. Messrs. Vale and Aumont were elected *Hon. Auditors.*

Result of Ballot.—On the questions submitted to the chemists in the Metropolitan area the Secretary reported having sent out 220 papers. He had received 129 answers, the result of the voting being as follows:—

Are you in favour of:—

(*a*) *Early Closing* (provided that any alteration in the hours of closing be uniform throughout the Metropolitan area)?

1. Closing all day Sunday (one Chemist in each locality to open in turn)? For, 34; against, 92.
2. Closing from 1.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. on Saturday? For, 79; against, 48.
3. Closing from 1.30 p.m. for the rest of the day on Saturday? For, 12; against, 112.
4. Closing from 1.30 p.m. Saturday till Monday morning? For, 6; against, 120.
5. Closing every day, except Friday, at 7 p.m.? For, 28; against, 92.

(*b*) *Patents and Prescriptions.*

1. Fixing minimum prices for all patent and proprietary medicines containing poisons? For, 124; against, 3.
2. Marking charge on prescription in private code? For, 122; against, 7.
3. Charging 1s. extra for dispensing between closing time and midnight, and 2s. 6d. after midnight? For, 75; against, 48.
4. Sending messenger to collect prescriptions for dispensing? For, 54; against, 57.

(*c*) *P.A.T.A.* Are you in favour of the resuscitation of the P.A.T.A. in Victoria, and would you be prepared to support it financially with one guinea subscription annually, and promise to supply P.A.T.A protected lines without demur when asked for them by customers? For, 96; against, 20; doubtful, 9.

Question No. 2.—It was decided that a petition be printed and distributed to the delegates asking them to undertake to canvass all chemists in their respective districts to have same properly signed re closing on Saturdays from 1.30 to 6 p.m.

Question B No. 1.—The following motion was carried: "That the Secretary send to the secretaries of the local sections sufficient copies of the North Suburban price list of patents and proprietaries for them to forward to the chemists who had not yet received one."

Question B No. 2.—Carried "That all chemists be invited to mark their prescriptions with the private code, *Antim Sulph.*"

Question B No. 3.—Carried "That a charge of 1s. be made for dispensing a prescription after closing hours before midnight, and 2s. 6d. after midnight."

Question B No. 4.—Carried "That this matter stand over for the present."

P.A.T.A.—It was resolved that the P.A.T.A. be resuscitated, and that a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Leete, Sayle, May, Bartleman, Vale and Peters be appointed to take initial steps to establish the P.A.T.A. of Victoria on a proper basis, and that the Committee meet on Friday, October 31.

The Central Committee met on Thursday, November 13th, 1913.

Present.—Messrs. Sayle (chair), Aumont, Vale, Markham, Bartleman, Jones, Wheeler, May and Peters (secretary).

Re Petition for Saturday Closing.—It was moved by Mr. Wheeler, seconded by Mr. Aumont (pro forma), that the second petition be sent with the first that the closing hours of Saturday be from 1.15 p.m. to 6 p.m. provided that closing hour be extended from 8 p.m. to 9 p.m. The motion was put to the meeting and lost.

Moved by Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. May, that the motion be slightly altered, and that 1.15 p.m. be put on the petition instead of 1.30 p.m. Carried.

Re Marking Prescriptions.—It was resolved that the delegates instruct their respective secretaries to inform members that the word "Antim. Sulph." be henceforth adopted marking price on prescription.

Distribution of Printed Rules.—It was decided when these were ready that the secretary supply each delegate with number required for distribution, and sixpence be charged for these.

P.A.T.A. of Victoria.—The secretary read the minutes of the meeting held by the sub-committee to resuscitate the P.A.T.A. It was moved by Mr. Aumont, seconded by Mr. Jones, that the report of sub-committee be adopted, and that they be instructed to carry out instructions of solicitor appointed.

Mr. Bartleman suggested that a uniform drug list be drawn up and submitted. It was resolved that this matter be left for future and later consideration.

Mr. Wheeler moved, seconded by Mr. Bartleman, that it be a strong recommendation of the M.C.A. to take steps to oppose the amended Shops and Factories Act in the interest of the public in as far as it relates to giving all assistants in fourth scheduled shops the full twenty-four hours' leave in every week. Carried.

It was moved by Mr. Bartleman, seconded by Mr. Jones, that the attention of P.D.L. be called to this, asking them if they will be agreeable to take the matter up, and that the M.C.A. co-operate with the P.D.L. in this important matter.

Thanks to the chairman ended the meeting.

North Melbourne and Essendon Section.

The ordinary monthly meeting was held at North Melbourne on October 11, Mr. A. F. W. Vale being in the chair. The first item on the business paper was a discussion of the question sent out by the Metropolitan Chemists' Association as to hours, prices and P.A.T.A.

Hours.—Only one alteration was agreed upon—namely, closing from 1.30 till 6.30 p.m. on Saturday afternoons. The other proposals regarding earlier closing, etc., were rejected.

Prices.—It was agreed to leave this matter to the two delegates. It was reported that the Association already had a price list of its own.

P.A.T.A.—It was unanimously agreed that this section was in favour of the formation of such an Association.

Dispensing Charges.—The question of charging extra prices after ordinary hours was left to the discretion of individual members.

General.—The two delegates (Messrs. Vale and Jones) were instructed by the meeting to try and get the office-bearers of the Metropolitan Association appointed from the various delegates, also that no sub-section should have more than two delegates.

Owing to the delegates' meeting of the Metropolitan Association taking place on the second Thursday of each month, it was decided to alter the night of meeting to the second Tuesday.

Cup Day.—As this day is a public holiday, it was decided to close on that afternoon from 12.30 till 6.30 p.m., and the Secretary was empowered to get the necessary cards printed.

Meeting Night.—It was decided to hold the next meeting at the residence of the Chairman (Mr. A. Vale) on Tuesday, November 11.

J. H. Goode, *Hon. Secretary.*

South Suburban Section.

One of the most successful meetings of the South Suburban Association was held at Windsor, on November 11. There was an attendance of 19, Mr. J. C. Pickford occupying the chair in the absence of the president (Mr. A. R. Bailey), who was attending the Interstate Conference of Pharmacists.

Mr. D. Rankin introduced the subject of Saturday afternoon closing, and outlined the opinion of Tasmanian pharmacists on the subject. The movement had been an unqualified success. There was an idea that if pharmacies re-opened on Saturday evening, after the half-holiday, the hour of closing should be 9 p.m. To counterbalance this, the late night (Friday) might be reduced by an hour (9 p.m. instead of 10 p.m.). The grocers were, however, opposed to this. Personally, he did not favour any alteration of the Saturday closing hour, namely, 8 p.m. Such a change might result in breaking down the spirit of the Act.

Mr. G. Pleasance said he was opposed to altering the hour from 8 to 9 p.m. on Saturday. He had tried Saturday afternoon closing for three months, and had found it very satisfactory. He would not now go back to the old arrangement.

Other members were of opinion that by closing in the afternoon and re-opening from 6 to 8 p.m., there would not be time to cope with the rush of work.

Factories Act Regulation.—Mr. Pleasance moved, Mr. Woodhouse seconded, that it be a strong recommendation to the Metropolitan Association to oppose the Amended Factories Bill, providing for a continuous 24 hours' rest, in the interests of the public. Carried.

P.A.T.A.—A report was received of the sub-committee's work in reviving the P.A.T.A. Satisfaction was expressed at the early possibility of the Association being re-started.

National Insurance.—A very useful and instructive discussion took place with regard to National Insurance, and the scope of the replies to be sent in to the Central Insurance Committee.

This brought to a close a most successful meeting. Every member in the room paid his subscription without asking, and since then two pharmacists who have never contributed before became members.

J. W. Cochran,
Hon. Secretary.

P.A.T.A.

A meeting of the sub-committee of the Metropolitan Chemists' Association appointed to consider the revival of the P.A.T.A. in Victoria was held on October 31.

Present: Messrs. Sayle (chairman), Leete, May, Bartleman, and the Secretary.

The President briefly explained that he and the Secretary had just prior to the meeting called on Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co., Rocke, Tompsitt and Co., and Duerdin and Sainsbury, who were all unanimous on the value to Wholesalers and Retailers, and that they would give to it their whole-hearted support.

After a lengthy discussion, it was moved by Mr. May, seconded by Mr. Leete, that this meeting adjourn until the following Friday, November 7th, and that the Secretary obtain from the late Secretary to the P.A.T.A. the Memorandum and the Articles of Association of the P.A.T.A. Carried.

It was further moved by Mr. Leete, seconded by Mr. Bartleman, that Mr. A. L. J. Peters be appointed by this Committee as Secretary pro. tem. to the P.A.T.A., at a salary to be fixed later, as from the 1st November, 1913. Carried.

The meeting then adjourned for a week, with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

The adjourned meeting was held on November 7, at 3 p.m.

Present: Mr. Sayle (chairman), and Messrs. Leete, May, Bartleman, Vale, and the Secretary.

After carefully discussing the Memorandum and Articles of the P.A.T. Association for nearly two hours, it was moved by Mr. Bartleman, seconded by Mr. Leete, "that legal opinion be obtained concerning the resuscitation of the P.A.T.A. and the methods to be adopted for that purpose," and that the Solicitor to be approached be Mr. A. Phillips, of 60 Queen-street. Carried.

The meeting then closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

New South Wales.

(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

The regular monthly meeting of this Board was held on 18th November. Mr. A. Wadsworth occupied the chair, and there were present: Messrs. Williams, Short, Loney, Sharpe and Gray.

Labelling Poisons.—Messrs. H. W. Peabody and Co. wrote asking if Swift's Arsenate of Lead, as used for the destruction of vermin on plants, could be so labelled as to enable them to comply with the Poisons Acts both of Victoria and New South Wales.

After discussion, the Board decided to advise the agents of this preparation to comply with both Acts, and label the preparation accordingly.

Chemistry Curriculum.—Professor Fawsett, of the Sydney University, wrote calling attention to the alteration in the chemistry curriculum at the Sydney University in the Pharmacy Course. Hitherto the students had been attending for one day in the week for ten weeks from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. It had been decided to alter the attendance to two days per week, Tuesdays and Thursdays, between the hours of 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and to have the course to extend over five weeks only.

The Registrar pointed out that the number of hours of the course was the same, but it was condensed into five weeks. The letter was formally received.

"Weedicide" Sales.—A letter from the police was read calling attention to the fact that two valuable horses had been poisoned at Coffs Harbour through drinking some water in which "Weedicide" had been placed. The preparation was found to contain 36 per cent. or arsenious oxide, and the water in the trough was found to contain three per cent. of the poison.

The President said that to sell such a poison for the destruction of weeds by any person but a qualified pharmacist was an offence against the Sale of Poisons Act. While a person could sell poison for the destruction of vermin without a license, they could not sell a poison for the destruction of weeds. The attention of the police would be called to the matter. The letter from the police was formally received, and it was decided to take necessary steps in the matter.

Breach of the Pharmacy Act.—The police at Broken Hill wrote calling attention to a firm doing business in that town, calling themselves "Wholesale and Retail Chemists and Druggists," and when an inspection was made, no poisons were found in the shop, and the proprietors disclaimed selling any poisons. The President pointed out that here was evidently a case of evasion of the Pharmacy Act, as there was the displaying of the sign and the adoption of an unlawful title. It was decided to instruct the police to take the necessary steps to prevent any infringement of the Act.

Unlawful Selling of Poisons.—A country pharmacist wrote complaining that storekeepers in his district were constantly selling poisons unlawfully. It was decided to warn the offenders and call the attention of the local police to the alleged infringement of the Poisons Act.

Acknowledgment from Mr. Richard Bremridge.—A letter in reply was received from Mr. Richard Bremridge, thanking the Board for their letter of congratulation, but stating that the writer was afraid that he would not be able to visit Australia. It was gratifying to him to know that Australian pharmacists appreciated his work in past years.

Registration under Pharmacy Act.—Alfred Uren, of Croydon, and R. G. Vincent, Paddington, having passed their Final Examination, and P. T. Gower, of Annandale, a registered chemist of Great Britain, applied for registration. Granted.

Pharmacists' Poisons Licenses were granted to A. Uren, E. G. Vincent and P. T. Gower. Annual Poisons Licenses were granted to six storekeepers.

Registration of Indentures.—F. J. Elston to T. H. Dick, of Strathfield, three years; W. Francis O'Reilly to A. C. Blacklow, of Sydney, term, four years. Transfer of indentures, W. O. N. Sharpe from A. Sadler to R. E. B. Burgess.

Reciprocity with Victoria.—A letter was received from the Registrar of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria stating that the Crown Law Department had informed the Pharmacy Board of that State that they had no legal power to accept and register men from other States except those who had obtained their qualifications in such State by examination. In consequence, the Board had been compelled to cancel the Reciprocity agreement between the State of New South Wales, but they were willing to enter into a fresh agreement in conformity with the advice of their Crown Law Department.

The President pointed out that the only course open to them was to cancel the old agreement and in due course to have a fresh agreement prepared and duly executed. Meanwhile, reciprocity would be suspended.

Reciprocity with Great Britain.—Mr. A. Wadsworth laid on the table the ratified Reciprocity Agreement with Great Britain.

The leading points of the agreement are as follows:—It provides for the mutual recognition of registered pharmacists who have passed a preliminary examination, have served three years' apprenticeship to a qualified pharmacist, and have passed a qualifying examination. The fees payable shall be the fees required by each reciprocating State. The fees required by Great Britain amount to 12 guineas.

A letter was also received from the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain approving of the action of their secretary in signing and ratifying on their behalf the Reciprocity Agreement with New South Wales.

Mr. Wadsworth proposed, and Mr. Ll. P. Williams seconded, the following resolution: "That the Agreement be signed by the Board in confirmation and that the action of the President be confirmed." Carried.

Before the motion was carried, Mr. Short said that in his opinion the Agreement was a most satisfactory one, and was in every respect just and fair to all parties. He congratulated the President on his action in the matter, and said that not only the Board, but also the pharmacists throughout the State were indebted to Mr. Wadsworth for his action in consummating this important matter.

Northern Sydney Pharmacists' Association.

The monthly meeting of this Association was held at 76 Walker-street on November 5th. Mr. H. D. B. Cox occupied the chair, and there were present—Messrs. Baxter, Price, Reuss, Park, Green, Brown, Manning, Joscelyne, Johnstone, Belcher, Sadler, Blair and Inglis.

Death of Mr. Sydney Mears.—The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that they all deeply regretted the sudden death of Mr. Sydney Mears. Only the night before his decease he had met the members of their Association and had delivered a most able address on the work of P.D.L. and National Insurance. He moved that a letter of condolence be sent to Mrs. Mears, and, as the oldest friend of the deceased gentleman, asked that he might be entrusted with the drafting of the letter. Mr. Reuss seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried, the members standing as a mark of respect.

Voluntary 8 p.m. Closing.—The secretary called attention to the agreement voluntarily entered into by the Chatswood pharmacists to close their pharmacies at 8 p.m. on each night in the week, Fridays and Saturdays excepted. The early closing was to begin from December 1st. He thought that while they had not been able to induce all their members to agree to this hour, it was a step in the right direction where chemists in any section could thus voluntarily agree.

A motion was carried approving of 8 p.m. as a suitable hour for closing, but leaving it to the various sections to adopt the same as they found practicable.

Representatives at Conference.—The matter of the Conference at Melbourne on National Insurance was mentioned, and Mr. Joscelyne moved that Messrs. Gray and Wadsworth, together with any other Sydney representatives, be recognised as the representatives of the Northern Suburbs Association. This was seconded by Mr. A. Sadler, and carried unanimously.

New Lodge Agreement.—Briefly the new agreement is as follows:—Old contract system is to be abolished, and medicines are to be charged at ordinary prices, less a special discount of 25 per cent. Mr. Reuss suggested that the secretary be instructed to communicate with the Lodge president on the matter. It is not certain as yet whether all the pharmacists will agree to accept this proposal, but it has the approval of the Association, and the support of the majority of its members.

Delivery of Medicines and Goods.—A notification has been distributed throughout the northern suburbs pointing out that in consequence of the compulsory training chemists are unable to obtain the services of boys to deliver goods in an evening, and on week days goods must be ordered before 5.30 p.m. if they are required to be delivered, and on Saturdays before 12.30 p.m. There will be no delivery on Sundays or holidays. It is expected that many people ordering medicines by 'phone in an evening will find this inconvenient, but in future they will know that they will have to send to the pharmacy for whatever they may require after the hours mentioned in the circular which has been distributed by pharmacists to all their customers.

Chemists' Bowling Club.

For some time past the chemists of Sydney who are partial to a game of bowls have been playing in combination against other clubs and with a fair measure of success. On the occasion of the last visit of Victorian cricketers to Sydney for the Chemists' Interstate match an effort was made to secure a team of bowlers to visit Sydney also at the same time as the cricketers. Unfortunately there were so many functions about that time that the effort was not successful, but the pharmacist bowlers have kept together and have met several of the metropolitan and suburban teams on Wednesday afternoons. The formation of a club was suggested, and on November 6 a meeting was held at Mr. Lloyd's pharmacy to discuss the matter. A number of enthusiasts turned up, and others expressed by letter their approval of the formation of the club, and promised their support. Soon it was decided to form the club, and as the first officers the following were elected:—Patron, Dr. J. F. Elliott; President, Mr. T. Snelson; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. D. J. Williams, James Haynes and A. Rogers, S. May and Chas. Butcher; General Committee, Messrs. G. Ellis, C. H. West, W. Stabback, and P. Redmond; Delegate to the N.S.W. Bowling Association, Mr. Frank Lloyd; Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Mr. Frank Lloyd. Address of the club pro tem., 271 Cleveland-street, Redfern. The annual subscription was fixed at one guinea. An effort will be made to organise a team to visit Melbourne in January next with the cricketers so that the first Interstate bowling match may take place during the same week. There is every prospect of this club becoming very popular among chemists, and it is merely another indication of the better feeling that exists throughout the craft.

State Aid to Dispensaries.

On October 25 the Ashfield and District United Friendly Societies had a "day out," and celebrated the opening of their new dispensary and hall by a day's sport at Pratten Park and a concert and social in their new hall in the evening. Mr. W. R. Wynne, the President of the Dispensary Board, made a speech in which he complained of the hard treatment they had experienced at the hands of the State. The old dispensary was opened in November, 1909, with a membership of 655, representing seven lodges, now they had a membership of 1800 and fourteen societies. In enlarging their operations they had also to enlarge their buildings, and decided to purchase a more suitable site and erect new quarters. They went to Mr. Flowers, who promised them a grant, and had it placed on the estimates. The Cabinet, however, struck it out. This made the President of the Dispensary Board very indignant, and he expressed his determination that whatever party got in they would approach the Ministry and endeavour to get this vote placed again on the estimates.

Here is a piece of work for P.D.L. Why should the State assist the Friendly Societies in

running a chemist's business in opposition to the chemists who pay their part into the consolidated revenue of the country? We might as well ask the State to subsidise and assist the Balmain Co-operative Society, which is making great inroads into the business of the shopkeepers of Balmain, and is now launching out a similar establishment in North Sydney. As long as the shoe does not pinch a man he is content for someone else to wear it, but when tradesmen find out what this co-operative trading really means and how it affects their own business, then they will see the force of the objection raised by pharmacists against the State aiding such enterprises.

The B.M.A. and the Lodges.

The end of the year will see many of the lodges and friendly societies of New South Wales in a peculiar predicament. The medical profession have issued their ultimatum and the societies have resolved to turn it down. On the side of the medical men the argument is used that as every department of labour is better paid to-day than it was a few years ago they have a right to share in the general prosperity; and as men are able to pay more for their medical attendance than formerly it is only right to ask them to do so. The doctor has to bear his part in the matter of increased cost of living, increased prices for all the necessities of life, higher rents, higher rates for services of his man and maid; and thus it is only right that he should pass on these expenses to others in the same way as the manufacturer has to pass on the increased rate of wages he has to pay his workmen. The cry of the working man has been "pass it on to the general public," but when they find that they are the general public then they complain.

Recently at Lithgow at a smoke concert a different note was struck by the M.U.O.O.F. The medical officers were invited to be present, and the President congratulated them on the stand the medical profession had taken. Dr. Kirkland, in responding, said that he felt that the members did not want to be served by "scabs" or "blacklegs," and the only course as members of the B.M.A. was to stick loyally to their Association. Dr. Gibbes re-echoed the same sentiments, and Dr. Huntley contended that the advanced cost of all the necessities of life justified the doctors asking for the advance. For the most part the members present agreed with their doctors, and were satisfied that what is called the "doctors' strike" is justifiable.

National Insurance.

Among the leaders of the Friendly Societies of New South Wales there is an opinion that any system of National Insurance will act detrimentally to their progress and development, as well as weaken their influence in the community. For these reasons they are seeing what they can best do to actively oppose the adoption of any system that will decrease their incomes or act detrimentally to the business of their dispensaries.

Doctors and Friendly Societies.
Subtle Course Adopted to Secure Ends.

The South and West Sydney Friendly Societies' Associations have given notice to move at the next meeting of the Combined Committee:—

"That this Association request the Premier to amend the Medical Act of New South Wales by making it an illegal act for any medical man or surgeon registered under the act to refuse to hold consultation with any other doctor or surgeon duly registered under the act, and that any such doctor or surgeon so refusing be liable to have his name struck off the medical roll."

Profits in Pharmacy.

The twenty-second half-yearly balance-sheet of Washington H. Soul, Pattinson and Co. Ltd. shows that the balance standing to the profit and loss account for the half-year is £16,509 3s. 9d. It is proposed to declare a divdend of 10 per cent., which will absorb £9000, and a bonus of 6d. per share, which will amount to £4500, while £2000 will be placed to the reserve account, and £1009 will be carried forward.

Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

The regular monthly meeting of Council was held on 18th November. Present: Mr. F. P. J. Gray (President) in the chair, and Messrs. Schofield, Wadsworth, Short, Sharpe and Williams.

New Members.—S. Loney, of William Street, G. C. W. Stevens, of Dungog, and W. H. A. Pye, of Penrith, applied for admission as members; a ballot was taken and they were admitted.

Death of Mr. W. J. Beard.—Mr. Ll. P. Williams reported the recent decease of Mr. W. J. Beard, a former member of the Council. He moved that a letter of condolence, bearing the seal of the Society, be sent to the family of the late Mr. Beard. This motion was carried.

Report of the Delegates to the Melbourne Conference. The report was laid on the table, but was referred to a special meeting for further consideration.

Chemists' Standing Committee. — Mr. C. J. Carroll resigned his seat on this committee, and Mr. A. E. Sharpe was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Praise for Victoria.

The editor of *Australasian Pharmaceutical Notes and News* has a word of praise for Victorian pharmaceutical initiative in the issue of November 1. He says:—

"There is one matter which makes us hide our heads in shame. In Melbourne there is a splendidly-equipped and managed College of Pharmacy under direct control of pharmacists. This has been in operation for many years, and has turned out some excellent men. Long ago it was founded by a special grant from Parliament, and every year has seen its work increasing in scope

—THE—

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF AUSTRALIA LTD.

For Ordinary and Industrial Life Insurance.

Head Office: 41 QUEEN STREET, MELBOURNE

DIRECTORS—Sir Henry Weedon, K.B., Chairman; Hon. Wm. Angliss, M.L.C.; E. C. Dyason, Esq.; Robt. Ramsay, Esq.; Hon. R. A. Crouch.

CHEMISTS can obtain Special Concessions as regards their Life Assurance by placing their business through the Authorised Agents of the Company—

THE PHARMACEUTICAL DEFENCE LIMITED,

360 SWANSTON STREET, MELBOURNE.

TWO SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE L.C.A. POLICIES.

PERMANENT TOTAL DISABLEMENT.—A special concession is made to holders of any L.C.A. Policy carrying a death risk by which the full sum assured is payable in the event of the Life Assured becoming PERMANENTLY DISABLED BY ACCIDENT, by the loss of two limbs or two eyes, or one limb and one eye. In the event of the Life Assured losing one limb or one eye by accident, the L.C.A. will IMMEDIATELY pay one-fourth of the sum assured, and a proportionate abatement will be made in future premiums.

HOSPITAL TREATMENT.—The L.C.A. also gives a further most important concession to holders of Policies involving a death risk. The fees usually paid will be defrayed by the Company in any case, approved by a Company's Medical Officer, of a Policy-holder requiring and receiving hospital treatment in any public hospital in Australia. There is no charge whatever for this concession, which is an ADDITIONAL BENEFIT given to the actual Life Assured.

HOUSE PURCHASE CONTRACTS.—Particulars of an attractive scheme, combining the benefits of Life Assurance with the principle of House Purchase by easy payments, are given in a pamphlet which will be forwarded to any address on application.

GET AN UP-TO-DATE CONTRACT IN AN UP-TO-DATE AUSTRALIAN COMPANY.

Write for a Copy of our Full Prospectus.

Head Offce: 41 QUEEN ST., MELBOURNE. CHAS. G. WATSON, General Manager.

P.D.L. MEMBERS TEAR THIS OFF AND POST TO

THE MANAGER.

THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF AUSTRALIA LIMITED,

41 QUEEN STREET, MELBOURNE.

Dear Sir,—I should be glad if you would instruct your representative to call upon me relative to Life Insurance.

Name.. .....

Age next Birthday..... ..... Occupation ....

Amount..... Address..... ....

It Pays you to Sell

GREATHEAD'S MIXTURE

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST.

1 Dozen	and under	12 Dozen	...	15s. 0d.	per Dozen.
12 ,,	,,	30 ,,	...	14s. 3d.	,,
30 ,,	,,	60 ,,	...	13s. 6d.	,,
60 ,,	and over	...	...	12s. 9d.	,,

Minimum Retail Price strictly maintained at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

Goods delivered free in Melbourne and Suburbs.
Country Orders F.O.B. Melbourne.
2½ per cent. discount for cash within thirty days of delivery.

Orders sent to **TWENTIETH CENTURY MANUFACTURING AND AGENCY COMPANY PTY. LTD., 495 Collins St., Melbourne,** will receive immediate attention.

N.B.—As the rights for New South Wales belong to a different proprietary, the Mixture supplied by the Company may not be sold in or sent into New South Wales, but may be sold in or sent into any other State. We, however, act as agents for the Proprietors of the Mixture for New South Wales, and will quote prices for and supply such Mixture on application.

GREATOIDS

The Small but Great Pill for

Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Headache, Costiveness, Biliousness, Worms.

A SCIENTIFICALLY PREPARED PILL.

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST.	1 dozen and under 12 doz.,	15/-	per doz.	
	12 ,, ,, 30 ,,	15/-	,,	less 10 per cent.
	30 ,, and over ...	15/-	,,	,, 15 ,,

Minimum Retail Price strictly maintained at 1/6 per package.
2½% discount for cash within 30 days of delivery.
Goods Delivered Free in Melbourne and Suburbs and the Country.

Orders sent to

Twentieth Century Manufacturing & Agency Co. Pty. Ltd.,

495 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE.

Will receive immediate attention.

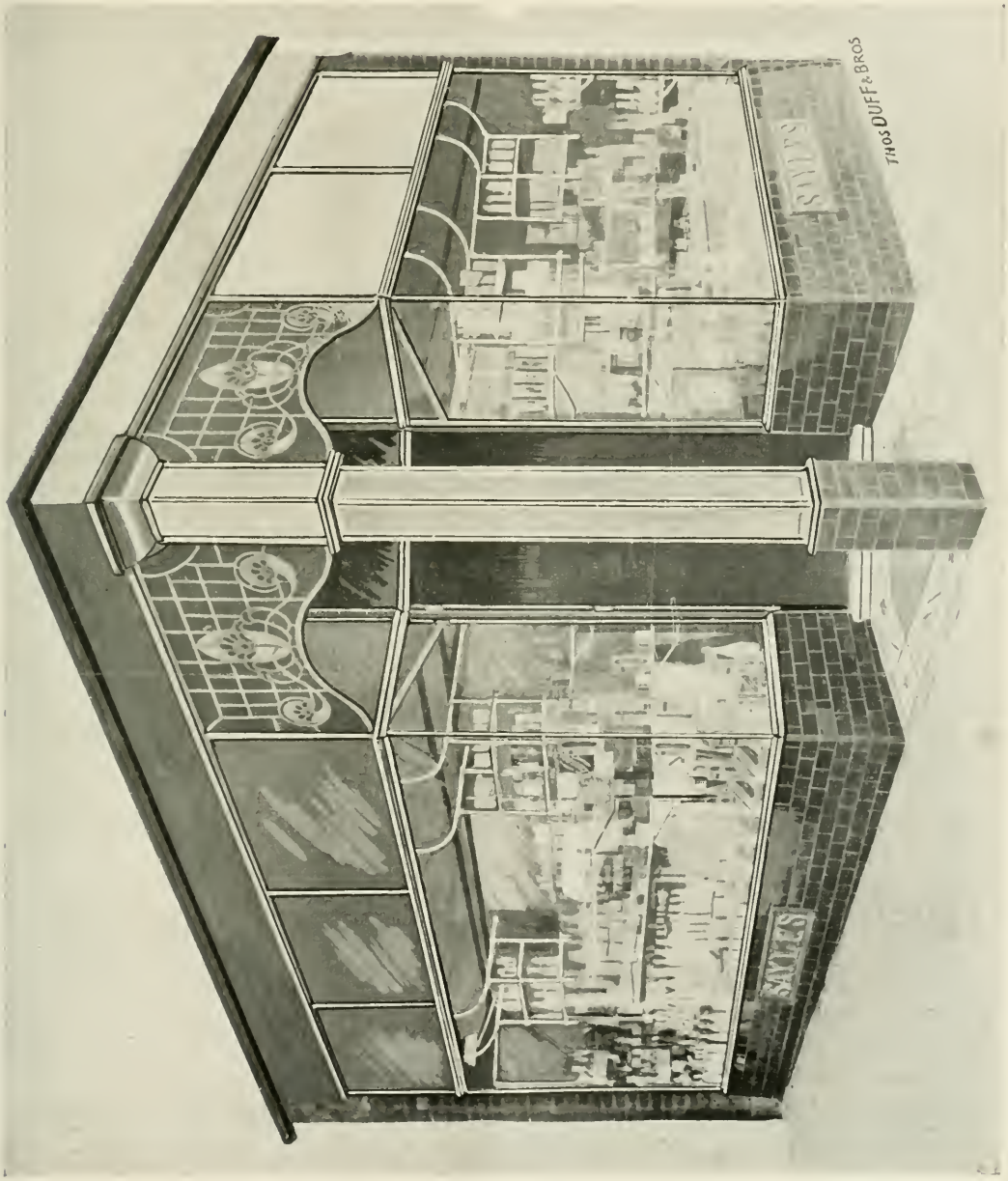
THOS. DUFF & BROS., SHOP FITTERS,

PTY. LTD.

Show Case Makers and Shop Front Builders,

396-400 SWANSTON STREET (NORTH END), MELBOURNE.

TELEPHONE 3199.



Shop Front fitted up by us for Mr. T. A. C. Sayle, Windsor.

WE ARE BORN TO OFFER BENEFITS

THE

INSURANCE OFFICE

OF

AUSTRALIA LTD.

THE.....

I.O.A.

Fire. Accident. Marine. Live Stock.

HEAD OFFICE FOR VICTORIA:

37 QUEEN ST., MELBOURNE.

W. R. CAVE, MANAGER.

SUPPORT THE AUSTRALIAN COMPANY

For full particulars apply to THE PHARMACEUTICAL DEFENCE LIMITED,

360 SWANSTON STREET, MELBOURNE.

CHEMISTS' INDEMNITY POLICIES A SPECIALITY.

The I.O.A. Policies are accepted by the Savings Banks.

BRANCHES:

Sydney (H.O.), Brisbane, Perth, Rockhampton, Ballarat, Bendigo (Vic). Melbourne, Adelaide, Tasmania, Townsville, Geelong (Vic.)

and usefulness. The Board have secured the complete co-operation of the University, and the most harmonious relationships exist between the two bodies, while the College maintains its independence.

"In Sydney, alas, we have no such institution. The State which should have led has lagged behind, hopelessly distanced in this respect even by Queensland, where pharmacists in former days had the foresight to provide for a college of pharmacy and where a pharmacist who was educated in the Melbourne College of Pharmacy rules at the Brisbane University.

"In Sydney the pharmacists of the past made no such provision, and now we have to go cap in hand to the Sydney University to beg of them to make the provision that we failed to make in former years. The University will doubtless consent, but at what terms? Probably that she be allowed to control the Entrance and the Final Examinations. These will be the terms."

Personal and General.

Mr. Frank Lloyd, the honorary secretary and treasurer of the Sydney Chemists' Bowling Club, is looked upon as the right man in the right place. He is a man who puts his heart into whatever he takes in hand and does not spare himself in his efforts to make his work a success. But one man cannot be expected to do everything, and it yet remains to be seen if the members of the club will give Mr. Lloyd the support that he deserves and which is absolutely necessary for the success of the club.

Mr. Schofield, of Queen-street, Woollahra, is looked upon as one of the coming men in pharmaceutical circles. At an early age he is occupying a prominent position as secretary of the Eastern Suburbs' Master Pharmacists' Association, and as the youngest member of the Pharmaceutical Council. He is putting in good work in both positions, and promises to take an active part in every movement for the welfare of pharmacy. This is the stamp of men we want.

Mr. Samuel Harris, of Randwick, has sold his pharmacy to Mr. A. H. Newman, late of Glebe-road, Glebe. Mr. Harris is quite one of the old-time pharmacists, but in spite of his advancing age is full of energy and business ability yet. Mr. Harris announces his intention of taking a spell before purchasing another business.

Mr. H. Hoad, of Quirindi, has purchased the pharmacy of Mr. A. H. Newman, of the Glebe. Country pharmacists are not much behind the times, and we have the example of Mr. Jas. Haynes, of King-street, who came from Wellington (N.S.W.) and has now a city pharmacy in Sydney run on the latest American lines.

Mr. C. T. Newcombe, formerly with Carroll Limited, of Manly, has purchased the pharmacy of Mr. Hoad, of Quirindi. We understand this is the first business Mr. Newcombe has owned, but all speak well of him as a most capable man and one who is very popular in the localities where he has worked.

Mr. W. P. Timmins, formerly of Glebe-road, has retired from pharmacy, and his present address is Havilah-street, Chatswood.

Queensland.

College of Pharmacy.

The students of the Brisbane College of Pharmacy took the opportunity on October 24, the closing day of the session, of making a presentation to Mr. R. C. Cowley, the director, and his assistant, Mr. Leonard Wellings. Mr. J. Lloyd Simmonds, in making the presentation, said they had come through an exceptional session. There were students in the college from all parts of the State, both male and female, and the good-fellowship which existed between the students and the principal and between each other was most gratifying to all. They had found in Mr. Cowley a sympathetic teacher and a true friend, whom he felt they all would appreciate more as the years advanced. He also spoke highly of the kindness and courtesy of Mr. Wellings, who was a prime favorite with all notwithstanding that he expected them to work. He then presented Mr. Cowley with a gold watch chain and a box of cigars, and Mr. Wellings with a leather camera case.

South Australia.

(*From Our Adelaide Correspondent.*)

The Amenities.—The improving social spirit of the Pharmaceutical Society under its new order of presidents again showed itself in a picnic to the hills, and we believe a very pleasant day was spent. Of course, these functions being held on an ordinary business day makes the attendance small, and but perhaps exclusive is not the proper word to use—I am sure all would be welcome if it were possible for all to go.

A Coming Conference.—It is said that a Conference is impending between the Medical Association and the Benefit Societies in South Australia. The doctors wish to raise their fees by, I understand, 8/- per member per annum, making it 18/- instead of 10/-, but I am told they are willing to make this a "flat rate" for married and single members alike. This is quite in keeping with the strictest ethics of Benefit Societies, viz., "Bear ye one another's burdens," but ethics is not a strong point in Australia, and it is even claimed by some that these orders are no longer ethical in principle, but simply a form of health insurance on an actuarial basis as to payment and benefit. Perhaps the doctors will pay us something more for our share of the work done.

The Superfluous College Girl.—The industrial levelling up of the sexes is responsible for many things from suffragists, upwards or downwards, as fancy calls it, and the above is now a popular newspaper topic in England. What to do with her and how to place her is the problem. As a partial solution Lady Boots has offered to find positions for 50 in Boots Ltd. Chemist Stores, and the first appearance of the notice brought in over 200 graduated applicants. Lady Boots thinks that an educated girl should turn out a competent dispenser and saleswoman with 12

months' training in Boots' Stores. In Adelaide I have known of twelve month apprentices doing the dispensing. The "superfluous College girl" is not yet a factor in Australian social life, but perhaps soon will be; in England she seems to be a disturbing factor. The London *Punch* cartoons the situation as the "University Provider" very happily.

National Health Insurance.—The minds of chemists seem to be filled with apprehension on this matter. Apprehension often arises from looking too far ahead. The Labour party are finding out that it is growing more unpopular, and will have the strong opposition of both Benefit Societies and Trades Unions, who may have to pay twice, and will be thereby weakened. It is not likely to be a strong party question on either side, and the enquiries made by Mr. Glynn will certainly not be overwhelmingly in its favour. Even in England opinions have not yet crystallised, and the pros are not stronger than the cons, for the changes that it must bring about are as yet only in their dawn. At the Interstate Congress of Trade and Labour Councils now sitting in Adelaide no mention of the matter has been reported, nor is it on the agenda paper for the Conference. The discussions in Adelaide amongst thoughtful Benefit Society members seem to show that the constitution of these orders may require to be much altered to meet modern views of sociology. They provide for, say, 50 per cent. of the population, the healthiest and most thrifty. National Insurance will compel all to exercise some thrift. It may be truly said that Mr. Lloyd George instituted a reform second only to Magna Charta.

"Worse Things Happen at Sea."

A singular mishap happened in the shop of Mr. Coudrey, of Rundle-street, on November 15. Some alterations being made in the shop caused an apparent shifting of the centre of gravity and the holding back power of a large wall show case of about 30ft. in length, so that it fell, and great was the fall of it, a mixed-up heap of broken glass and perfumery resulting. Fortunately no one was immediately under it, so no personal injury was sustained, but the loss to Mr. Coudrey must have been considerable.

Tasmania.

Pharmacy Board of Tasmania.

The regular meeting of the Board was held at Hobart on October 16.

Present: Messrs. J. T. Weaver (President), T. James, W. B. Drake, M. Rushton, H. T. Gould, and James Reid (Registrar).

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed as correct.

C. Pitt's Case.—Registrar reported interview he had had with the Attorney-General's Department, with the result that he had been informed that the Chairman of the Court of General Sessions was the legally appointed officer to preside at such cases, and that no instructions had been issued to Mr. Hall (Police Magistrate) to preside.

Correspondence.—The Registrar of the New Zealand Board wrote thanking the Board for copy of the reciprocity agreement.

National Insurance.—The Commonwealth Statistician sent a long list of questions with regard to the introduction of Social Insurance into Australia. Resolved that these be acknowledged, and that the matter be considered at a special meeting of the Board, to be arranged as soon as possible after the special issue of the C. and D. on the matter, so that all the members might have as full information as possible, and that so far as possible the Board should confer with the Society and the B.M.A. in the matter.

Mr. J. R. Bennetworth wrote, asking if the Board would accept the Final Certificate of the Victorian Board, to enable him to register in Tasmania, he having just passed that examination. Resolved that the application cannot be acceded to.

Reciprocity with Victoria.—The Victorian Board wrote that the question of differentiating between examined and unexamined men had been again referred to the law officers.

Poisons License.—Mr. Walter Blyth wrote, applying for a license on the ground that Mr. Pitt's pharmacy at Campbelltown was being closed. The matter was held over, pending the receipt of official information that the pharmacy was closed.

British Reciprocity.—The secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain wrote, thanking this Board for certain information sent on, and expressing the hope that reciprocal relations might soon be brought about in the near future.

New Poisons Act.—Messrs. Drake and Rushton presented rough draft of proposals to be submitted to the Attorney General with regard to the new Poisons Act. These were considered, amended and approved, and Mr. Drake undertook to have a fair copy prepared as soon as possible.

Accounts amounting to £14 0s. 0d. were passed for payment, and the meeting closed.

Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania.

The monthly meeting took place at Hobart, on 16th October.

Present.—Messrs. J. A. Crisp (chairman), T. James, H. Sidwell, S. B. Brownell and the registrar, Mr. James Reid.

National Insurance.—The Commonwealth Statistician sent list of questions in regard to this. Resolved that Messrs. Crisp and Sidwell be a subcommittee to draft replies to the questions, if possible, working in conjunction with the Board, and to report to a special meeting as early as possible.

Advanced Duty on Corks.—P.D.L. sent a copy of a letter received in this matter, and it was resolved that this Council is of opinion that the duty on corks is already too high, as they are used so extensively, and will support any movement to have the present duty reduced.

Representation on the P.P. Committee.—It was resolved to endorse the resolution of the Board

in the matter, and the secretary was instructed to send a copy of this resolution to the proper authorities in London.

The meeting then adjourned.

Launceston U.F.S. Dispensary.

The annual meeting was held on October 30. According to the report the dispensary catered for 3350 members, represented by 21 lodges. The levies for the year were 6s. 10d. as against 7s. 2d. last year. The number of prescriptions dispensed during the year was 40,530, an increase of 258. The cash sales totalled £442 5s. 8d., a decrease of £4 7s. 7d. The stock, plant, books, etc., amounted to £804, being somewhat higher than last year, due principally to a shipment arriving just before stock was taken. The building is in good order. During the year Mr. D. T. Solomon was appointed permanent manager of the institution. Mr. Josiah Benneworth, a former apprentice of the institution, had been appointed assistant dispenser.

The manager (Mr. D. T. Solomon) read his report, which contained the details presented in the committee's report, and included an appreciation of the work of the staff. Mr. Solomon, in closing his report, stated: "Towards the close of the year we were charged with wrongfully dispensing a prescription. It was gratifying to myself and staff, when we received the report of the Government Analyst as to the analysis, and read his remarks that the mixture was correct and agreed in every particular with the doctor's prescription." The auditors certified that the balance of assets over liabilities was £885 12s. 4d., an increase for the nine months of £10 13s. 1d.

New Zealand.

Doctors and Prescription Forms.

According to statements appearing in the daily press it is alleged that certain medical men in Christchurch are still supplying to patients prescription forms containing the names and addresses of chemists.

The Pharmacy Act of 1912 expressly forbids the giving of commission by chemists to medical practitioners and the supplying to medical practitioners by chemists of prescription forms containing the chemists' names and addresses.

Although many doctors have discontinued the practice of claiming commission from chemists, other doctors still give to their patients prescription forms containing the name and address of a chemist. Naturally a patient, seeing the name of the chemist on the prescription form, would assume that he had to get his medicine from that man. Representations have been made to the Pharmacy Board on the matter.

The Pharmacy Act came into force on March 1 last, and since then the great majority of doctors have discontinued using prescription forms with the names of chemists on them. It is considered, therefore, that it would be no great hardship on the few who are alleged to be still making use of the other forms to obtain a new stock without chemists' names appearing on them, for though the Act appears to be only aimed at the chemists, and not at the doctors, it is considered that the medical men using the forms above-mentioned are at least morally breaking the law, if they are not legally.

The Act provides for a fine not exceeding £20 being imposed on any chemist "who gives, offers, or agrees to give to any medical practitioner or his agent any monetary gift or other consideration as commission on prescriptions, or who supplies or causes to be supplied to any medical practitioner any prescription forms or envelopes or other wrappers having printed or written thereon any notification referring to the name, shop, or place of business of such proprietor, manager or chemist."

P.A.T.A.

An Association for Queensland.

The Business Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society has taken steps to inaugurate a P.A.T.A for Queensland. A general meeting of chemists was called on October 16, and Mr. J. W. Case (President of the Society) presided over a good attendance. Mr. G. J. Mackay submitted a report on the prospects of the Association, and after discussion, in the course of which the representatives of the wholesale houses promised their support, a resolution was carried approving of the formation of the Association. The following Committee was appointed to arrange the details: Messrs. Case, Rutter, Chater, Mackay, Darragh, G. W. Ward, Taylor and Cowley. The Committee got early to work, and at a meeting held on October 23 appointed Mr. S. Benjamin secretary at a salary of £75 per annum. Mr. Darragh was elected Treasurer. Subscriptions were fixed: £1 1s. for retailers, £5 5s. wholesalers, and £2 2s. to £5 5s. manufacturers, according to the nature of the business. It was decided to open a banking account with the National Bank of Queensland. Auditors and solicitors were appointed, and instructions given to the Secretary to have the Association formed.

Legal.

Pure Foods Act.
A Conviction Set Aside.

The question of what is a compliance with the requirements of the Pure Foods Act in regard to the sale of articles by retail traders was argued in the Practice Court on November 17 before Mr. Justice Hodges.

At Prahran Court of Petty Sessions on 2nd October last Archibald Crofts was charged with having sold at his branch shop, 12 Chapel-street, Prahran, baking powder not of the substance and

quality demanded by the purchaser. Defendant was convicted, and fined £2, with £2/14/5 costs. The decision of the magistrates was appealed against, on the ground, amongst others, that a warranty was contained on the tin of baking powder that the same was manufactured by Messrs. Lewis and Whitty, and that it was in accordance with the stipulations of the Board of Health. This, it was contended, was a sufficient compliance with the Act. Defendant had taken reasonable precautions to see that the requirements of the Act were complied with. It was not to be expected that every retail grocer should keep an analyst on his premises.

His Honor held that the printed warranty of the manufacturer on the tin was a good defence under the Act. The appeal was allowed, and the conviction was set aside, with costs.

College Notes.

Short History of the College of Pharmacy.

(Contributed by T. E. Turner.)

This brings us to the year 1889, one of the least satisfactory years in the whole history of the College. The work was broken by a change in the staff. As the June number of the Journal puts it, "Mr. A. H. Jackson's connection with the College of Pharmacy ceased on the 6th June." Temporary arrangements were made by the appointment of Mr. E. Lloyd Marks as lecturer on chemistry, while Mr. McAlpine again took up the Botany. Materia Medica was also tacked on to Mr. McAlpine. The president of the Society, in his annual address, gave, at some length, the Council's reasons for making the alteration in the teaching. He said: "It would be seen that an important departure from the present teaching scheme was projected, by which there would be a sub-division of work in the future. In making the existing arrangements, they had, perforce, been considerably influenced by economic considerations. At the time referred to, it was not possible for them to engage a large staff, and hence they had been obliged to content themselves with the services of as able an all-round man as was then obtainable; and the work was too much for any one teacher, however able he might be. Now, however, they proposed to provide the College with so complete a staff that the requirements of the respective departments should be efficiently met." When submitted to some questioning afterwards, the president sheltered himself behind these remarks, and when a member said that a meeting of the members should have been called to consider any projected change in the teaching staff, Mr. Huntsman replied that the suggestion implied a want of confidence in the Council, and he would not further reply to it.

The Journal's editorial, commenting upon the annual meeting, said: "As was correctly maintained, the projected change in the teaching staff was a matter of internal government, and certainly the Council, as the representatives of the Society, were entitled to the courtesy of being credited with honesty of purpose in performing the duties entrusted to them. That the Council was not satisfied with existing arrangements goes without saying, since otherwise there would be no sense in the proposed change. It had been fully set forth that the Council's action had been induced by the desire to better the instruction of the College students, and the engagement of a man so eminent in the pharmaceutical world as Mr. Sidney Plowman, in association with Mr. D. McAlpine, was considered certain to raise the status of the College, and to place the educational scheme above reproach. Such a departure was not resolved upon without careful deliberation, and the Council, of all others, was in a position to know whether it was advisable or necessary. It has not been at any time said that the present teaching was not as good as was to be expected of any one instructor, and to discuss the Council's actions would necessarily have called that gentleman's abilities into question."

Of those who attended the first course of the year, there remain in business Arthur L. Ogg, South Yarra; H. Henshall, Seymour; E. Schellenberger, South Melbourne; C. H. Peacock, Malvern. J. Hansen's address is given on the register as Erskine-street, Sydney. E. T. McGowan afterwards became a doctor. Now, as to the second course: Mr. A. R. Downes, of Northcote, and in business for some years at Heidelberg, was appointed demonstrator, and was an efficient and popular officer during the term. Mr. Marks' appointment as lecturer on chemistry was never popular with the students, as however brilliant a scholar he may have been, he was never physically fitted for the position. None could quibble at Mr. McAlpine's appointment as Botany lecturer, for has there ever been a man who so ably filled every requirement? Absolute alomst in his knowledge of his subject, zealous and enthusiastic in his desire to impart and spread knowledge, and above all things commanding the respect and affection of his students. Again, although not considering himself by any means an expert in materia medica, yet he did valuable work. Botanical excursions were made to Sandringham, Studley Park, Cheltenham, Oakleigh, Melbourne Botanical Gardens, and University Gardens, while a special one was held at Blackburn to enable a visit to Mr. Slater's Medicinal Herb Grounds, at Mitcham Grove (this, unfortunately, no longer exists. Mr. Slater was, I think, the pioneer of the growing of medicinal plants in Victoria). An interesting account of this visit was written by Theo. Shanasay, and appears in the November number of the Journal. Mr. McAlpine gave a prize in each of his subjects, and these were both won by Theo. Shanasay, with 81 per cent. in botany and 93 per cent. in materia medica. In business still are W. A. Taylor, Brunswick; G. N. Heyward, Wonthaggi; C. Ziebell, Fitzroy; W. J. Donegan, Bendigo; G. W. MacGillavray, Geelong. Theo. Shanasay is practising dentistry at Adelaide. A. E. L. Vernon not finding pharmacy attractive, has been farm-

ing for years, though his name is still on the register. Eleven students passed the Final Examination during the year, and practically the whole of the these were coached by Paul Ward Farmer, who has kept on at this work. Jack Hawkes (who afterwards became Dr. Hawkes and practised at St. Arnaud until his death) announced his intention of coaching during the year, but, I think, did not continue it. One event worthy of notice was the Assistants' Dance, held at the Masonic Hall in Swanston-street. A. M. Harridge, then associated with the late Mr. Neal, of Lygon-street, Carlton, was the promoter of this, and a most enjoyable dance it was. It was the first chemists' dance of any kind held in Melbourne.

Botanical Excursion to Frankston.

There was a second botanical excursion to Frankston on November 8th, when a number of students, including three women students of the Melbourne College of Pharmacy, journeyed to Frankston for the purpose of doing field work. They arrived by the 10.3 a.m. train, and at once proceeded to business. The route was along Kars-street to the heights above Frankston, thence to the head of Sweetwater Creek, and down the gully to the coast, and so back to Frankston.

The students were very keen in their work, and were successful in obtaining many interesting specimens in the streets themselves before arrival at the real collecting grounds. Among them may be mentioned the curious trigger plant, the snow plant, an orchid, and many species of the Lily order, which were found in Wedge-street. The students were fortunate in securing a perfect day, sandwiched in as it were in the midst of the wintry weather which then prevailed. Work was prosecuted on the heights by the party scattering to cover as great an area as possible, but the work was not carried out too energetically, the lovely views causing many members of the party to frequently pause to admire the scenery. This was thought by some to be best effected lying down with pipe in mouth. The haul of specimens was a fairly good one, including a few special coastal flowers, but the orchids were not so numerous as on the previous occasion when eleven distinct species were obtained. The specimens were named, classified and demonstrations made upon them by the lecturer (Dr. Plowman) on botany at the college.

The party were entertained to dinner by the lecturer at Frankston House, after which a cricket match was played against a local team. The students were a scratch team, as the college has no club, and they were badly beaten by 178 to 85. F. Harley, for Frankston, made 83 in capital style, when he sustained a nasty injury to a finger, and was bowled next ball. The lecturer only consented to play for the students on the condition he went in last, and he made five, not out. One of the students, Mr. Anderson, hit a sixer. Mr. Watson bowled in fine form for Frankston.

The students entertained the lecturer to tea subsequently, and after some harmony, the party returned to Melbourne well satisfied with the solid work accomplished, combined with enjoyable entertainment.

Correspondence.

To the Editor *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy*.

Sir,—The great interest recently shown in *Lecithin* induced me to include a review of the bibliography on this substance in my annual report for 1912, and in view of the fact that inferior qualities of Lecithin are on the market, allow me to draw your attention to the tests for purity, described at the end of the introductory article on Lecithin.

I have devoted special care to the preparation of Lecithin since many years, and my *Lecithin ex ovo puriss. Merck* contains about 95 per cent. of pure Lecithin, calculated from the phosphorus content. My Lecithin dissolves in absolute alcohol, forming a perfectly clear solution, and thus demonstrating the absence of other inorganic or organic compounds of phosphorus, which are so frequently present in inferior products. Owing to its faintly acid reaction, my Lecithin is particularly adapted for the preparation of emulsions for hypodermic injection.

Yours, etc.,

E. MERCK.

Personal.

Mr. A. L. Craven has been relieving Mr. S. E. D. Carlisle, of Birchip.

Miss Gertrude Francis has been assisting Mr. C. Ekins, of Heidelberg.

Mr. H. D'Amer Drew has been relieving Mr. Chamberlin at Frankston.

Mr. T. A. Wild, pharmacist, Ararat, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace.

Mr. R. F. Johnston, of Devonport, Tasmania, paid a visit to Melbourne during the month.

Mr. J. C. Holzgreefe has left Mr. A. B. Jefferson, Deniliquin, and has returned to Melbourne.

Mr. J. Barker has been relieving at the Essendon Dispensary and also Mr. Walter at Lang Lang.

Mr. C. Field, of Richmond, is at present in charge of the Pharmacy of the late Mr. F. A. Williams.

Miss Arundel Sheridan has taken over the Tallangatta business lately under the control of Mr. Ayscough.

Mr. G. W. Griffiths, who comes from Auckland, New Zealand, has gone to Mr. F. W. Andrew, St. Kilda.

Mr. M. Kelly, late of Kalgoorlie, W.A., has disposed of his business there and is now on a visit to Melbourne.

Mr. R. S. Nathan, for twelve months with Messrs. F. Longmore & Co., has gone to Mr. C. T. Skewes, Hawksburn.

Mr. E. Powell, who was in charge of Mr. F. S. Kendall's Rainbow Pharmacy for a long time, has gone to reside in Western Australia.

Mr. R. G. Francis, who has been relieving Mr. Challman, Traralgon, is booked to relieve Mr. W. S. Iliffe, Warragul, in December.

Mr. George Phillips, for a couple of years with Mr. H. H. Brown, has gone to Mr. S. H. Henshall, Clarendon Street, South Melbourne.

Mr. Terence McSwiney who has been relieving Mr. J. J. Hill for three weeks has accepted an appointment with Mr. J. Boully, Middle Park.

Mr. J. C. Holzgreefe, late with Mr. A. B. Jefferson, Deniliquin, has accepted the management of the business of Messrs. T. W. Norris and Co., Prahran.

Mr. J. J. Carroll, who has been managing Mr. J. H. Kilgour's Rutherglen Pharmacy has accepted a position with Mr. P. W. Merfield, commencing in December.

Mr. Archie McNeil who has been relieving Mr. A. G. Skinner for a fortnight, and Mr. F. S. Kendall, Dunolly, during the month has gone to Mr. W. McCall Say, Benalla.

Mr. T. B. Foster, who holds the qualification of pharmaceutical chemist of Ireland, arrived in Melbourne on November 8 by the "Beltana," and has accepted an engagement with Mr. J. H. Smith, Richmond.

Country Chemists in Town.—Messrs. R. O. Hughes, Rutherglen; E. V. J. Hughes, Nathalia; H. O. Challman, Traralgon; W. G. Skinner, Wonthaggi; W. F. B. Gough, Daylesford; F. H. Gough, Echuca; E. E. Malyon, Ballarat; O. E. McLean, Kyabram; Leslie C. Langsford, Stawell; J. J. Cocking, Bendigo; R. H. Clyne, Warrnambool; H. O. Challman, Traralgon.

Mr. F. T. Sare, who arrived a few months ago from England, and who has been managing the business of T. W. Norris and Co., Prahran, has accepted an engagement as manager of Mr. F. Buckhurst's Camberwell pharmacy.

Mr. David Dunn who was apprenticed to Mr. Brown, of Narrandera, passed through Melbourne during the month and after a few days went on to Adelaide. He was manager for about four and half years for Mr. Redmond, North Sydney.

Messrs. Cornell and Fleay (Ballarat), Sayer (Bendigo), and Mewkill (St. Arnaud) came specially to Melbourne during the month in order to be present at the Interstate Conference on National Insurance as representatives of the country pharmacists.

Mr. G. Arnold, of Sydney, paid a visit to Melbourne during the month. Mr. Hemming, of Whitall, Tatum & Co., was also in town. Another Inter-state visitor was J. H. Constable, of Neale, Constable & Co., Perth. Mr. Garner, of Faulding & Co., Perth, also spent a few days in Melbourne during the month.

Mr. A. B. Rundle, Wangaratta, was in Melbourne on October 27. He was an exhibitor at the annual show of the National Rose Society, and secured first prize in the amateur section for the best display of six distinct varieties. Mr. Rundle had the disadvantage of having to bring his specimens from Wangaratta the day before, and under these circumstances he is to be congratulated on having taken the first prize against the leading Melbourne amateur rose growers.

Mr. F. H. Morris, pharmacist, Sunbury, died suddenly from heart failure on October 10. The late Mr. Morris passed the modified examination in 1879, and was registered in Victoria in 1882. For several years he managed the business of the late Mr. Thomas Huntsman, afterwards opening on his own account at Sunbury about 1888. He was greatly respected throughout the district. His son, Mr. Eric H. Morris, is at present with Mr. J. C. Hallam, pharmacist, College-street, Sydney.

Frederick Augustus Williams, a chemist, who carried on business at the corner of Johnston and Wellington streets, Collingwood, died suddenly on November 9 Before retiring he complained to his housekeeper, Eleanor Stevens, that he was suffering from cramp, and asked her to make him a cup of hot tea, and she did so. When she went to his room a couple of hours afterwards she found that he was dead. Deceased was 64 years of age, and was previously in business at Oakleigh. A few months ago he purchased the business of Mr. A. M. Cattach, Collingwood.

Mr. Andrew Wadsworth, president of the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, returned to Melbourne by the R.M.S. "Mongolia" on November 10, after an absence of several months. During his stay in London Mr. Wadsworth visited a number of pharmacists and made personal inquiries regarding the effect of National Insurance. He found the conditions very different in England, and on that account several pharmacists he saw were in favour of the Act. In Scotland, however, where local conditions nearer approximated those obtaining in Australia, there was a great diversity of opinion regarding the Insurance Act. Mr. Wadsworth intends laying the information he has secured before the Council of his Society. He was met at the boat by Messrs. Towl, Buckhurst, Rushton, and Butchers, and spent a day in Melbourne discussing local pharmaceutical matters. Although appointed a delegate to the Interstate Conference, Mr. Wadsworth was unable to prolong his stay owing to urgent private business requiring his presence in Sydney.

Trade Notes.

Mr. R. E. Charles, Numurkah, has sold his business to Mr. Walter, Lang Lang.

Mr. J. H. Kilgour, of Rutherglen and Corowa, has sold his Rutherglen Branch to Mr. R. J. Harvie, late of Wedderburn and South Yarra.

Mr. C. T. Skewes, who has been manager for Mr. F. Buckhurst's Camberwell business for several years, has purchased the business of Messrs. Richmond and Llewellyn, Williams-road, Hawksburn.

The Launceston General Hospital is inviting applications for a qualified lady dispenser, at a salary of £100 per annum, with quarters and board. The applicant is required to assist in the office, and to take up her duties on December 1.

Mr. W. B. C. Daly, representing Messrs. Wyleys Ltd., Coventry, Schutze and Co., and Edward Cook and Co., soap manufacturers, is at present in Melbourne, and has opened up his samples at the Melbourne Sample Rooms, Flinders-lane. He will be glad to make an appointment with any pharmacist desirous of inspecting his samples.

Messrs. Parke, Davis and Co. have issued a pamphlet on the Diagnosis of Hay Fever, and its prevention and treatment by inoculation with "Pollaccine" (Pollen Vaccine). Full particulars are given as to the method of treatment, and a table of prophylactic and doses is appended. The treatment consists of preventive inoculation during the winter and spring and therapeutic inoculation during the attack. It is claimed that the treatment will insure immunity against attack. Care is advised in prescribing the dosage. Outfits for obtaining the Hay Fever Ophthalmo-Reaction are supplied at 11s. 8d. The vaccine is supplied in bulbs of 1 c.c. at 2s. 9d., or in bottles containing 25 c.c., of 20-unit and 100-unit strength, which are those most often required, at 27s. 9d. per bottle.

"Elso" Brand. — The Wholesale Chemical Works, of 114-16 Copenhagen-street, London, N., have intimated that they are now discontinuing the use of the brand name "Brysta," in connection with their shaving soap in the Australasian markets, and that in future the name "Elso" (now well known in distinguishing their Poudre de Riz and Pomade Hongroise) will also be used to distinguish their shaving sticks in decorated tins. "Elso" brand is also being applied to many other of the toilet specialties manufactured by the Wholesale Chemical Works.

Messrs. Kemp, Campbell and Co. Ltd., Sydney, advise the trade generally that they are landing big shipments of special perfumery from H. Bronnley and Co. for the Christmas trade, among which are some of the latest lines in the Omar Khayyam perfume specialties in perfumes, soap, face powder, sachets. Winter indents are now being booked for Gibson's Throat Pastilles, with chemist's own name. Wright, Layman and Umney's packed pharmaceuticals, chemist's own name, such as cod liver oil emulsion, cod liver oil, extract malt and oil, extract malt, and many other lines put up in the manufacturers' best styles. Those wishing to avail themselves of some of these specialities for next season should not omit to correspond with the above firm.

Merck's Annual Report.—We have received an advance copy of Merck's Annual Report for the year 1912 (Volume XXVI.), which embodies an impartial review of the literature published during the past year on chemicals, drugs and new remedies of medical and pharmaceutical interest. It is gratifying to note that no commercial considerations influence the contents of this publication. The work is compiled from the publications of the authors referred to—full particulars of the publication quoted being given in each case—and the editors purposely refrain from any comments, except where a somewhat unusual statement compels them, in the interest of the reader, to draw attention to the views contained in other publications or text-books on the point in question. Mr. Merck's Report is one of such value that no pharmacist should neglect the opportunity of securing a copy. A limited number of copies are available for distribution, and a copy will be sent on application to Mr. E. Merck, Darmstadt. The Report can also be obtained through any bookseller.

Tulisan in Asthma and Tuberculosis.—The value of atropin and cocaine in the treatment of asthma has long been recognised. Goldschmidt, in attempting to introduce a remedy, at first used cumydrin and alypin, instead of the two alkaloids. Later he introduced a combination of medicaments under the name of "tulisan," which consists of balsam of Peru 73.59 per cent., nitrate of alypin 0.94 per cent., cumydrin 0.47 per cent., the active substance of suprarenal gland (1 per cent.) 5 per cent., and glycerine 20 per cent. The fluid is sprayed by means of a special apparatus. The spray is extremely finely divided, and the apparatus is said to work very accurately. Mr. H. A. Goddard, of 90 Queen-street, Melbourne, and Queen-street, Brisbane, has control in Australasia for Tulisan and the special apparatus. R. Weissmann (Berl. klin. Woch., April 15, 1912) records his experience of this remedy. The application is simple. The rubber bellows of the apparatus is squeezed to expel the air, then the nasal piece is inserted into one nostril, and while the patient takes a deep breath the ball is again squeezed five or six times rapidly. The expiration must be done through the mouth. The same procedure is repeated in the other nostril, and the whole is repeated three times. Weissmann gives a number of histories of asthma and tuberculosis cases treated with tulisan, and has come to the conclusion that it acts exceedingly well for the former. In each case the attacks were rendered less severe, and in the majority they were stopped altogether. Continuous use of the remedy did not produce any deleterious effect. He is of opinion that continuous use tends to lengthen the intervals between the attacks and to lessen the severity and duration of the attacks when they occur. In tuberculosis he found tulisan of value in checking the irritating cough. He was only able to try it in three such cases, but the results obtained have induced him to continue the treatment and to investigate the matter thoroughly.

Births & Deaths.

BIRTHS.

HISCOCK (nee Belcher).—On the 20th October, at Cressy-street, Deniliquin, New South Wales, the wife of Arthur H. Hiscock—a daughter.

NICHOLAS.—On the 3rd November, 1913, at Junction Pharmacy, St. Kilda, to Mr. and Mrs. George R. Nicholas—a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

O'BERN—CRAVEN.—On the 6th October, 1913, at St. Andrew's Kirk, Ballarat, by the Rev. John Walker, James O'Bern, second son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Thomas O'Bern, to Jessie Munro, only daughter of Mr. and the late Mrs. George W. Craven, of Ballarat.

DEATHS.

TERRY.—On the 27th October, at his residence, 51 Hunter-street, Malvern, William H. Terry, chemist, editor of the "Harbinger of Light," and late of Collins-street and Belgrave, in his 78th year.

WILLIAMS.—On the 9th November, at his residence, Wellington-street, Collingwood, Frederick Augustus Williams (chemist), dearly loved brother of Mrs. G. J. Hewitt, Albert-street, Windsor.

NOTICES.

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

NOTICE is hereby given that the English Author at the Preliminary Examinations after the 1st December, 1913, and until further notice, will be Scott's "Lady of the Lake," Canto I., with introductory stanzas.

A. FORSTER, Registrar,
7 Richmond Terrace, Domain.

Sydney, 11th June, 1913.

College of Pharmacy.

TUTORIAL CLASSES FOR THE INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

A special class for the study of Chemistry, Materia Medica and Botany, for students who have completed the prescribed course of lectures, will be held at the College of Pharmacy, on Monday and Thursday evenings, commencing on Monday, February 2nd, 1914, and continuing until Thursday, May 29th, 1914.

Lecturer: Mr. B. L. Stanton.

Fee: £4 4s., payable in advance. Students desirous of attending are requested to notify the secretary on or before January 24th, 1914.

... A ...

WHOLESOME

DRINK—

CONTENTS.

VOL. XXVIII. No. 335. Nov. 20th, 1913.

	PAGE
ARTICLES—	
A Declining Art	365
Efficiency	366
Veronal Poisoning	367
Higher Prices for Drugs and Medicines	367
How to Price Goods	368
BRITISH NEWS	363
COLLEGE NOTES	398
CONFERENCE OF PHARMACY BOARDS RE RECIPROCITY	379
CORRESPONDENCE—E. Merck	399
DENTAL BOARD OF VICTORIA	38
EDITORIAL—	
Interstate Conference on National Insurance	369
LEGAL—	
What is a Warranty?	397
NATIONAL INSURANCE—	
Interstate Conference	373
Photograph of Delegates	Frontis Piece
Friendly Societies' Position	381-382
NEW SOUTH WALES	392-395
NEW ZEALAND	397
NOTICES	369-402
P.A.T.A.	391-397
PERSONAL	399
P.D.L.—	
Annual Meeting	383
Directors Meeting	384
QUEENSLAND	395-397
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	395
TASMANIA	396
THE MONTH—	
What is a Written Guarantee?	370
Full Day's Rest for Assistants	371
The Cork Duties	371
Bluff and Blackmail	372
"Army Dispensers"	37
TRADE NOTES	401
VICTORIA—	
Pharmacy Board	385
Pharmaceutical Society	386
Opticians' Bill	387
Metropolitan Association	388-39
Suburban Sections	

The 'Allenburys' Throat Pastilles

SOFT, DEMULCENT, PALATABLE.

In the medical treatment of most Throat Affections a simple & effective method of local application is a necessity.

The exigencies of modern practice demand the employment of a large variety of drugs in a soothing and demulcent form.

The basis of the **"Allenburys" Throat Pastilles** is composed of a special Pâte de Jujube which is soothing and palatable, while the local action of the drug incorporated is made more certain by the slow rate of solution of the jujube in the saliva than is the case with ordinary Lozenge or Pastille.

The following Pastilles are largely used, and have been found from long practical experience to be very efficacious:

No. 9. MENTHOL, COCAINE AND RED GUM.
Menthol, gr. 1/20th. Cocaine, gr. 1/20th. Red Gum, 2 grs.

No. 23. EUCALYPTUS AND RED GUM.
Eucalyptus, ½ minim of the Oil. Red Gum, gr. 1.

No. 28. COMPOUND GUAIACUM.
Guaiacum, gr. 1. Chlorate of Potash, grs. 2. Red Gum, gr. ¼.

No. 29. COMPOUND RHATANY.
Extract of Rhatany, grs. 2. Cocaine Hydrochlor., gr. 1/20th.

No. 38. CHLORATE OF POTASH, BORAX AND COCAINE.
Chlorate of Potash, grs. 2. Borax, gr. 1. Cocaine, gr. 1/20th.

No. 54. MENTHOL AND EUCALYPTUS.
Menthol, gr. 1/20th. Eucalyptus Oil, min. 1.

No. 56. MENTHOL, EUCALYPTUS AND COCAINE.
Menthol, gr. 1/20th. Eucalyptus Oil, min. 1. Cocaine, gr. 1/20th.

1/- Box of any variety, with detailed list, free to Medical Men in Australasia.

ALLEN & HANBURYS (Australasia) LTD.

Office and Warehouse: 15-17 MARKET STREET, SYDNEY.

Surgical Instrument Depot: 30-34 ELIZABETH STREET, SYDNEY.

LACTOBACILLINE

The Baciliary Treatment of Bacterial and Fermentative Affections of the Alimentary Canal, by the Aid of Lactic Germ Cultures.

"BACILLUS *VERSUS* BACILLUS."

LACTOBACILLINE, in fact, pits the vigorous lactic ferment against the less resistant organisms of decomposition, with the result that the latter are immediately destroyed, and this without the slightest possibility of injury to the tissues.

The diseases in which intestinal sepsis plays a principal part may be divided into five groups:—

I.—Intestinal irritation due to the presence of abnormal micro-organisms in the canal, e.g., **enteritis, seasonal diarrhœas, appendicitis, infantile diarrhœa, &c.**

II.—Intoxications due to retention and decomposition of the faeces, as in **intestinal obstruction, gastro-intestinal atony, chronic dyspepsia, faecal stasis (I), colitis, arterio-sclerosis, &c.**

III.—Specific diseases such as **typhoid fever, cholera, dysentery, &c.**

IV.—Cutaneous affections due to imperfect eliminations or the products of intestinal decomposition; **furunculosis, eczema, urticaria, &c.**

V. Intestinal catarrh, which, in the duodenum, hinders the discharge of bile, causing hepatic congestion, jaundice and colic, and by bringing about an accumulation of bile in the gall-bladder favours the formation of calculi.

LACTOBACILLINE is also very useful in **facilitating digestion** and **preventing irregular fermentation** in the tuberculous, in convalescents and others subjected to hyperalimentation.

LACTOBACILLINE is taken in divided doses, and is absolutely innocuous. It is put up in three different forms.

1° TABLETS.—These compressed tablets are swallowed like pills. Average dose: 3 to 9 daily; i.e., 1 to 3 after each of the three daily meals.

2° POWDER.—Average dose: ½ to 1 tube, daily in three doses, i.e., ½ to ⅓ of a tube to be taken after each meal in a cup of milk or boiled, well-sweetened water. By following the directions contained in our pamphlet the powder may be used to prepare soured milk.

LACTOBACILLINE preparations are the only ones authorised by Professor Metchnikoff. Unless containers bear the words **"Le Ferment Lactobacillne, seul fournisseur du Professor Metchnikoff"** they are not genuine.

The popularity of the lactic-acid treatment is mainly due to the painstaking researches of Professor Metchnikoff, who placed it on a sound scientific basis, and its value, now generally recognised, to his careful selection of strains of bacilli found by him to yield the most satisfactory results.

Attempts are being made by the specious use of his name to foist on the public a veritable olla podrida of products which have nothing in common with the carefully selected strains issued under Professor Metchnikoff's scientific supervision, and he wishes it to be generally known that he resents his name being made use of in connection with products which do not offer any assurance of genuineness and therapeutical activity.

SOCIÉTÉ LE FERMENT, Sole Makers for Professor Metchnikoff.

Victorian Depot: 90 QUEEN STREET, MELBOURNE.

ST. DALMAS' "LEICESTER" MEDICAL PLASTERS.

Rubber Adhesive Plaster

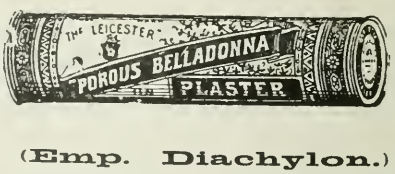
On Strong Cotton Cloth. Will stick *at once* and *perfectly* in any temperature, without warming. In tins of 1 yard, 7½-in. wide, 14/- per doz. tins.

On Spools containing 10 yards:— ¼-in. ½-in. ¾-in. 1-in. 1½-in. 2-in. 3-in. 9/- 10/- 12/6 15/- 19/- 23/- 30/- } Per doz Spools

On scarlet felt. Perfectly reliable.

The "Leicester" Emp. Belladonnæ

In tins of 1 yard, 7½-in. wide, 2/- per tin.
In boxes of 2 dozen, 7½ x 5-in., 3/6 per dozen.
Your Belladonna Plaster *is the best* I have ever used "—D. G——, M.D., The Hoe, Plymouth.



ADHESIVE PLASTER (Emp. Diachylon.)

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR EXPORT. SPECIALITY. TISSUE LINED, AND GUARANTEED SUITABLE FOR HOT CLIMATES.

Manufactured by A. de ST. DALMAS & CO., Leicester, England, Contractors to His Majesty's Government

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

The Most Marvellous Medicine of the Age

FOR ALL

Bilious and Nervous Disorders,

SUCH AS

Sick Headache, Constipation, Weak Stomach,
Impaired Digestion,
Disordered Liver and Female Ailments.

OVER 6,000,000 BOXES SOLD YEARLY.

The Demand is unprecedented, and the Sale is by far the Largest of any Patent Medicine in the World.

DRUGGISTS WILL FIND BEECHAM'S PILLS THE MOST SALEABLE PATENT MEDICINE IN THE MARKET.

In Boxes, 10½d., 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each, with full Directions
The 1s. 1½d. box contains 56 pills.

BEECHAM'S COUGH PILLS

STAND UNRIVALLED FOR

Coughs, Asthma. Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, &c., &c.

BEECHAM'S TOOTH PASTE

RECOMMENDS ITSELF.

Is Efficacious, Economical, Cleanses the Teeth, Perfumes the Breath, and is a Reliable and Pleasant Dentifrice.

In Collapsible Tubes, ONE SHILLING each.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE PROPRIETOR—

THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, England.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

SELLING HINTS!

The Chemist should see that all his patrons are supplied with

Antiphlogistine

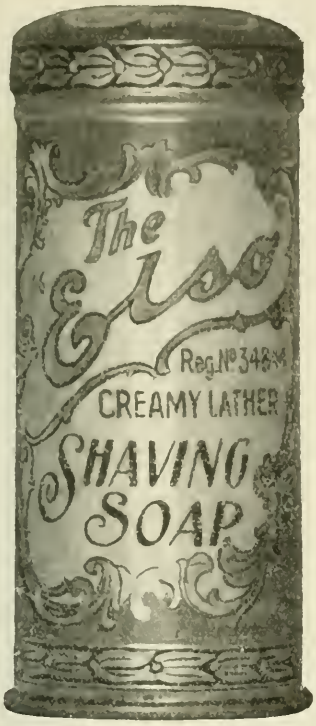
TRADE MARK.

FOR FAMILY USE.

It is the best application for Burns, Bruises, Strains, etc., which are too trifling for the doctor's attention.

The Denver Chemical Mfg. Co.

SYDNEY.



LARGE BUYERS for the above and our 90 other lines at extremely low prices, wanted everywhere.

SMALL BUYERS please apply through English shippers.

Samples and Quotations
FOR LARGE QUANTITIES ONLY
From the Manufacturers.

"ELSO"

Shaving Sticks
Poudre de Riz
Pomade Hongroise

and

"ODONTINE"

Tooth Paste

ARE LINES WORTH HANDLING.

THE WHOLESALE CHEMICAL WORKS,

114-116 Copenhagen Street, King's Cross, London, England.

"THE REPELLO."

REQUIRES NO SHAKING DOWN.

A 30 SEC. CLINICAL THERMOMETER RESET IN AN INSTANT!

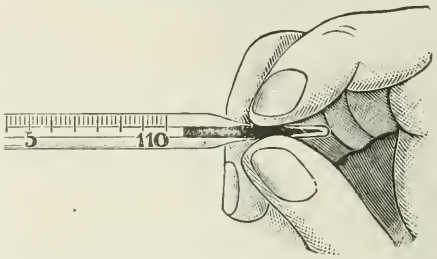
The Greatest Time-Saving and Tube-Saving Invention in Clinical Thermometers is

"The REPELLO"

Literally—"I PUSH BACK."

Patented in the United Kingdom, America, and on the Continent.

ADOPTED BY EMINENT PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.



All our Thermometers are made from "Normal Glass," which prevents the bulb contracting, making them perfectly accurate for all time.

Glass Throughout. Hermetically Sealed Nothing to go wrong. Will Not Roll. Made in All Kinds. Tested and Passed at Kew.

Sole Agents for Australia: Denyer Brothers, Melbourne and Sydney.

Inventor and Patentee: G. H. ZEAL, 82 Turnmill Street, LONDON, E.C., ENGLAND

See my New Regd. Magnifying Lens Index Guide—EASY TO READ.

"WELCOMED BY PHYSICIANS."

Milne's Antiseptic Ligatures.

In Straight Lengths.

Surgeons should see John Milne's Name on every package of these most reliable and convenient patented Ligatures, so as to avoid purchasing cheap and inferior imitations.

Each flask can be supplied in a wooden case at a small additional cost.

Milne's Close Texture Gauzes.

We have just introduced a specially woven Gauze which is used as a basis for the above. It is uniformly absorbent, very soft, closely and evenly woven, and most economical in use, and goes twice or thrice as far as the gauze usually supplied. We medicate it with any antiseptic, and pack in one, three and six yard air-tight boxes and jars, if desired "Moist" it can be so supplied.

DENYER BROTHERS,

Surgical Instrument and Truss Makers,

IMPORTERS OF ANTISEPTIC DRESSINGS AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES

ADDRESS—CORNER OF SWANSTON & LONSDALE STS.

MELBOURNE.

Sole Agents for GALEN MANUFACTURING CO. Ltd., Wilson St., New Cross Rd., S.E.

MEDICAL MEN

Requiring for their patients the effect of Cod Liver Oil cannot do better than prescribe SCOTT'S EMULSION—more efficacious than plain Oil, entirely digestible and quite palatable.

Messrs. Scott & Bowne possess letters showing that SCOTT'S EMULSION is a favourite remedy in over 300 hospitals and sanitoria, is highly recommended by more than 1800 certificated nurses, and strongly endorsed by more than 5000 practising medical men.

6 oz. Bottle with formula, free to any physician, surgeon or nurse desiring to test SCOTT'S EMULSION

SCOTT & BOWNE, Limited,
483 Kent Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

WHY

Dr. B. ALLEN'S

(U.S.A.)

Mexican Walnut Stain

Is Saleable Everywhere.

It does not require time, energy or thought to sell Dr. B. Allen's (U.S.A.) Mexican Walnut Stain. The public know its merit, and will insist upon having the genuine Allen's Walnut Stain. The up-to-date retailer realises it as a seller all the year through, and there is no such thing as "dead stock" in Allen's Walnut Stain. It is folly on your part buying unknown brands, as the public to-day knows that it pays them best to buy a Hair Stain with a long established reputation—Dr. Allen's Walnut Stain has been on the market for over 20 years, and you could not have a more staple line.

Obtainable at all Wholesale Drug Houses.

J

Reg. Design No. 585439

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED

Health Exhibition London, Adelaide and Melbourne.

The Practitioner says:

"All these preparations are, we think, deserving of highest praise."

The Medical Press and Circular says:

"Few modern improvements in pharmacy have done so much as Benger's Preparations to assist the physician in his treatment of the sick."

The Lancet describes it as:

"Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

The British Medical Journal says:

"Benger's Food has, by its excellence, established a reputation of its own."

Benger's Food

is a **self-digestive,** not a pre-digested Food. The Special Value of this is, that in cases of weak or defective digestive power, in Adults or Children, the exact amount of digestion to suit each individual case may be given to the Food during the process of preparation. As health comes back this self-digestion may be so regulated as to allow the digestive organs to do more and more work, until finally they may do it all, leading up to discarding the Food altogether, and the gradual resuming of ordinary diet.

With Benger's Food alone is this process possible

Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses and Shippers,

or from the Manufacturers

BENGER'S FOOD LTD.,

Otter Works MANCHESTER England

Australian Address—

Falmouth Chambers — 117 Pitt Street — SYDNEY, N.S.W.

No. 37.

KEMP, CAMPBELL & CO. LTD.

(Successors to F. KEMP & CO. LTD.),

22 Young Street, Sydney.

We are Sole Representatives in Australia for the following well-known Manufacturers—

ROBERT ADDIS & SON—Tooth Brushes (Own Name)
M. D. ARMSTRONG—Aseptic Rubber Goods.
H. BRONNLEY & CO. LTD.—Toilet Soaps and Own Name Specialities.
ROBERT GIBSON & SONS—Medicated Confectionery.
STANDARD TABLET & PILL CO.—Tablets, Pills, etc., and Specialities Own Name.
JAMES TOWNSEND & SONS—Chemists' Labels.
WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY LTD.—Packed Pharmaceuticals and Wright's Coal Tar Preparations.
ROBERT FERBER & CO.—"Hebe" Brand Capsules (Own Name).
MACE & HALDANE LTD.—Druggists' Sundries, etc.
W. STEVENS & CO.—Veterinary Preparations.
LORIMER, MARSHALL LTD.—Tube Preparations.
J. G. INGRAM & SON—Rubber Goods.

Ceregen Proteid Phosphate Nerve Food
Ceregen Cocoa
Zoegen Infant's Food **Scott's Pills**

We also pack many Own Name Lines in Sydney.

We solicit correspondence from all chemists wishing to add to their turn over in regard to Own Name Specialities, which we pack in Sydney, in addition to those put up by the above houses.

We can assist you, so don't delay in sending us a line for samples and quotations.

KEMP, CAMPBELL & CO. Ltd., 22 Young Street, Sydney.

PEARS'

SOAP DEPÔT

495 & 497 BOURKE STREET W.,

MELBOURNE.

FRANCIS FORREST & CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

All the Leading Lines kept in Stock.

£25 Parcels supplied at laid-down cost. Smaller quantities can be obtained from any Wholesale House on reasonable terms.

WRITE FOR LATEST

Show Cards and Printed Matter

TO BE SENT TO WHOLESALE HOUSE FOR ENCLOSURE.

On the P.A.T.A. Boxes 1s. and 2s. 6d.

Made in Australia

LAXETTES

Made in Australia

TRADE MARK

APERIENT CHOCOLATE SQUARES. THE CHILDREN'S MEDICINE.

Are now being well advertised, and are stocked by all the Wholesale Druggists in the Commonwealth.

"LAXETTE" Manufacturing Co.,

228 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE.

ALBERT KOCH,

479 COLLINS STREET,
MELBOURNE.

ANALYST TO

The Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

Victorian "Proprietary" and "Co-Operative" Butter Factories.

Public Analyst to Various Municipalities, and

Private Analyst to Individual Firms. Public and Private Companies, Etc.

PRACTICAL FORMULAE FOR PROFITABLE SELLING LINES A SPECIALTY.

EACH RECIPE ONE CLIENT ONLY.

TELEPHONE 8787. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

ROBT. ADDIS & SON

London Brush Works,
London Fields, London, N.E., Eng.

MAKERS OF GENUINE

SILVERED WIRED DRAWN TOOTH BRUSHES.

"EVERFAST" TOOTH BRUSH

Patent. No. 6645.

As made before their Majesties The King and Queen at the Irish Exhibition, Dublin.

The actual brush made before their Majesties is now on view in Australia at 22 Young-street, Sydney, and can be obtained by customers to show in their window by request.

Every knot is so securely fastened that it is impossible for even a single bristle to come out, the danger and unpleasantness of loose bristles in the mouth being completely avoided.

Illustrated Price Lists on application.

SOLE AGENTS FOR AUSTRALIA:

F. KEMP & CO. LTD., 22 Young Street, Sydney.

SOLE AGENTS FOR NEW ZEALAND:

GLYN-JONES & PEARSON, Baker's Bldngs., Wellington

Pharmacy Board Notices.

MEDICAL ACT 1890, PART III.
THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

AS required by Section 88, Sub-section 4 of the "Medical Act 1890," Part III., is held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, Swanston Street, Melbourne, in MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

Next Examination: MONDAY and TUESDAY, 1st and 2nd DEC., 1913.

The following are the compulsory subjects :—

LATIN.—Grammar; translation of simple sentences from English into Latin, translation into English of two paragraphs from Cæsar—De Bello Gallico, Book I., or two from Virgil—Æneid, Book I. *In each examination paper two passages from both of the authors will be given, but a candidate will be required to translate only two passages from Cæsar or two from Virgil.*

ENGLISH.—Grammar and composition. The University Text Book in English.

The Text Book for September and December, 1913, and March and June, 1914, will be—
A School Treasury of English Literature *(Murdoch)*. Section IV. The portions to be memorised are—Blow, Blow Thou Winter Wind *(Shakespeare)*; L'Allegro *(Milton)*; Sonnet on his Blindness *(Milton)*; Ode to a Nightingale *(Keats)*; Australian Federation *(Gay)*.

ARITHMETIC.—First four rules simple and compound vulgar and decimal fractions and simple and compound proportion. Thorough knowledge of the British and metrical system of weights and measures.

GEOMETRY.—The first book of Euclid.

ALGEBRA.—So far as simple equations.

The following text-books are recommended by the Examiner :—

LATIN.—For Grammar and Composition :—
Allen's Elementary Latin Grammar.
Allen's First Latin Exercise Book.
These two books contain everything necessary for a sound and satisfactory preparation.

ARITHMETIC.—Any good school treatise.

ENGLISH.—Accidence and Analysis. Nesfield's Outline of English Grammar, omitting Part V.

ALGEBRA.—Any good school treatise. C. Smith's Elementary Algebra may be mentioned as a work covering all requirements.

EUCLID.—Any good school treatise on Euclid, Book I. The works by Hall and Steven, Smith and Bryant, Laying, or R. Deakin (Tutorial Series), may be mentioned as thoroughly satisfactory manuals.

The questions given at the examinations are published in the "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" for March, June, September and December in each year. 1/- a copy.

Candidates must give written notice of their intention to present themselves, together with the Fee of One Guinea, TEN DAYS prior to the date fixed for the examination.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

MATERIA MEDICA, BOTANY, CHEMISTRY, AND PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY FOR THE CERTIFICATE OF THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, MELBOURNE.

THE EXAMINATION of Students who have attended the Lectures in the above subjects is held half-yearly in June and December. The next examination will be held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY on 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th DEC., 1913. The Examination Fee of Two Guineas must be paid ten days before that date.

THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

IN accordance with the Provisions of Clause 40 of the Regulations of "The Medical Act 1900," Part III., an EXAMINATION IN PRACTICAL PHARMACY before the Board will be held at the College of Pharmacy on the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th DEC., 1913, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Candidates must give to the Registrar written notice of their intention to present themselves, together with their Indentures of Apprenticeship, the Certificates required by Section 88, Subdivision 4, of "The Medical Act 1890," Part III. and the Fee of Three Guineas, ten days prior to the day of examination.

C. L. BUTCHERS, Registrar.

Office of the Pharmacy Board, Swanston Street, Melbourne.

HYCOL

STOCK NOW.
Agents :—
MELBOURNE—Nolan Bros. & Broderick
SYDNEY—Maclay Bros. & Bradley, 2 Hunter St.
BRISBANE—Taylor & Colledge Ltd.

STOCK NOW.
Agents :—
ADELAIDE—G. H. Bremer & Co.
PERTH—F. H. Faulding & Co.
WELLINGTON (N.Z.)—Castenkyk & Focke.

THE MOST POWERFUL DISINFECTANT

Outlay 21/-
Return 39/-

There you have the whole Freeman's Chlorodyne proposition—a magnificent profit on the best article of its kind. As a pharmacist you know Freeman's Chlorodyne, know that it has the unqualified approval of the medical profession, that you can commend it to your customers with every confidence as an absolutely reliable preparation. Freeman's is the Original, indeed, the only true Chlorodyne, immeasurably superior to the best of its many imitations. Think of that indisputable fact, and look again at these headlines.

FREEMAN'S Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL PREPARATION.

Freeman's Chlorodyne is in constant demand the year round. In winter it is the recognised specific for asthma, bronchitis, influenza, and bronchial troubles generally; in summer it is equally effective in the cure of diarrhoea, dysentery, colic, ague, and fevers of all kinds. You cannot stock a more reliable line, nor one in which you can have greater confidence. Freeman's Chlorodyne is an article to enhance your reputation as a pharmacist who stocks only the best. Order 3 dozen 1/1½ Freeman's Chlorydyne to-day through your merchant. The 3 dozen will cost you 21/- (D/D London), you will receive for it 39/-. You will satisfy your customers—you will benefit yourself.

FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE Ltd.

70 KENNINGTON PARK ROAD,

LONDON, S.E., ENGLAND.

Cables—"Chlorodyne, London."

Chemists Labels
A SPECIALITY

OUR WISH IS THAT WE MAY DO YOUR **LABEL WORK**

HAND BILLS, MEMO. FORMS, BILL HEADS, and every description of

PRINTING.

OUR CHARGES ARE ALWAYS FAIR and REASONABLE, **Never Excessive**

WE STAND FOR **QUALITY**—FIRST, LAST, AND ALWAYS.

E. WHITEHEAD & Co. GENERAL PRINTERS

238 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE.

Under Vice-Regal Patronage.

JOHN ROSIER,

Foot Specialist, Chiropodist & Surgical Bootmaker

LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS & SHOES

Made only by Hand and to Measure. Perfect feet preserved in their pristine beauty.

Deformed Feet Orthœpedically Treated and lameness greatly diminished, and Instruments when required.

Corns, Bunions, and Ingrowing Toe-Nails Skilfully Removed without risk or pain. Ladies and Gentlemen attended to at their private residence by appointment. *Special arrangements for families.*

Instructions from the Medical Faculty Carefully carried out, and immediate consultation when required.

For proof, see undoubted Testimonials.

SURGICAL BOOTMAKER TO THE MELBOURNE HOSPITAL.

For Chilblains Use Rosier's "Pedentia."

ADDRESS

246 Swanston Street, Melbourne.

(LIBRARY SIDE). TELEPHONE NO. 4888.

Vapo-Cresolene

ESTABLISHED 1879.

A simple and effective treatment for the various inflammatory affections of the bronchi. Especially useful for very young children. Avoids internal medication or may be used with any other treatment.

Indicated in WHOOPING COUGH, SPASMODIC CROUP, BRONCHITIS, and the bronchial complications incident to MEASLES and SCARLET FEVER, and as an aid in the treatment of DIPHTHERIA.

VAPORIZED CRESOLENE RELIEVES ASTHMATICS.

Laboratory tests have proven the destructive effect of Vaporised Cresolene on diphtheria bacilli.

LITERATURE ON REQUEST.

Stocked by Wholesale and Retail Houses of Australasia.

VAPO-CRESOLENE CO.

NEW YORK, U.S.A.

SUPPLIES FOR

CHEMIST OPTICIANS.

TRIAL CASES, spherical, 50/-, with instructions.

Office Cases, complete with cylindrical lenses, from £4 5/- Handsome Mahogany Case containing 24 pairs each convex and concave spherical, 12 pairs each convex and concave cylinder lenses, prisms, and discs, mounted in nickel and gilt rings, £6 15/-. This is **SPECIAL VALUE,** types included. A large assortment to choose from, including roll top and travelling patterns.

RETINISCOPES, OPHTHALMASCOPES, and all testing appliances.

Ths **NEW KERATOMETER.** Latest and cheapest instrument for corneal astigmatic correction. Write for particulars and price—we are the agents.

Full stocks carried of interchangeable **FRAMES** and Mounts, in nickel, gold filled and gold, rimless and other lenses.

Jobbing and Prescription Work Promptly Attended To.

CLINICALS LONDON MADE.
LENS FRONTS, 15/- doz.

Wholesale Manufacturing **OPTICIANS.**

W. WOOD & CO.,

Prop. Ltd.,

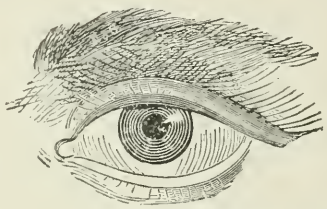
HOWEY PLACE,
LITTLE COLLINS STREET,
MELBOURNE.

ARTHUR COCKS & Co. Ltd.

Wholesale Opticians, Importers & Indentors,

318 LITTLE COLLINS ST., MELBOURNE.

And at Sydney, Birmingham, Adelaide, Wellington, Brisbane & London.



We specialise in Optical Goods and Prescription Work.

COMPLETE AND UP-TO-DATE STOCKS OF ALL THE OPTICIAN'S REQUIREMENTS ALWAYS ON HAND.

THE LATEST BOOKS! THE LATEST INSTRUMENTS!

SOLE AUSTRALASIAN AGENTS for the well-known MURINE EYE REMEDIES, and HICKS' CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.

FANCY DEPARTMENT —Our stocks of Brushware, etc., for the new season are arriving by every mail—Xylonite (White), Ebony, Silver and Silver-plated—all the Latest Goods on the Market. Also arriving—S.M. Perfume Bottles. Powder Bottles, etc.

A VISIT TO OUR SHOWROOM WILL REPAY YOU.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED. **WHOLESALE ONLY.**

LYSOL

THE IDEAL CLEANSING ANTISEPTIC.

A Powerful Deodorant and Disinfectant.

Harmless when used according to Directions supplied with each Bottle.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Obtainable from all Wholesale Druggists throughout Australia and New Zealand.

Sole Agents, J. L. LENNARD.

SYDNEY - - - -	Terranora Buildings, Reiby Lane.
MELBOURNE - - -	364 Little Collins Street.
ADELAIDE - - - .	110 Gawler Place.
BRISBANE - - - -	95-97 Edward Street.
WELLINGTON, N.Z. - - -	8 Mercer Street.

Best Tonic.
BRANDT'S
RED CROSS
LIQUID
MALT EXTRACT
RECOMMENDED BY DOCTORS.

Wholesale Agent—A. F. GRAHAM, 97 Queen St., Melbourne

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK

Barley, Wheat, and Milk in Powder Form

IN WASTING DISEASES.

Hundreds of physicians appreciate its high quality. It is distinctive and inimitable. It means stringent milk regulations, malt in which the enzymes have been properly developed, a clean, sun-flooded plant with sanitary surruundings, and many years of experience. A food that may be of vital importance to some infant under your care that is not gaining in weight. Supplies the essential nutriment for stimulating life forces in the treatment of Febrile Diseases, Malarial Cachexia, Incipient Tuberculosis, and all cases of Systemic Weakness.

Prepared in a moment with water. No Cooking.

SAMPLES BY POST FREE TO THE PROFESSION, ON REQUEST

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK Co.
SLOUGH, BUCKS., Eng.
Australasian Office: 26-30 JAMIESON ST., SYDNEY

ZENOBIA
PERFUMES
Reg. Trade Mark throughout Australasia and New Zealand.

The following are four of our regularly advertised and best selling lines:

LILY OF THE VALLEY
SWEET PEA
BLOSSOM
NIGHT-SCENTED STOCK

The Zenobia Perfumes show a good profit, and are protected and on the P.A.T.A. of Australia.

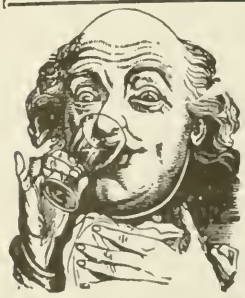
Write for Prices & Particulars to the

Australian Manufacturing and Importing Co. Ltd.
5-11 PARKER ST., SYDNEY,

Wholesale Agents for Australia and New Zealand,

ZENOBIA LTD. Zenobia Laboratories Loughborough, Eng.

PURE BENZOL. MYRBANE OIL.
NITRO-BENZOL. BINITROBENZOL.
M. PHENYLENE DIAMINE.
M. TOLUYLENE DIAMINE.
MONO. BI. and TRI-NITROTOLUOLS
Manufactured by
JOHN W. LEITCH & CO.,
Milnsbridge Chemical Works,
NEAR HUDDERSFIELD.
ENGLAND.
Enquiries Solicited.



ATKIN'S
QUININE
TONIC
WINE

Meets with a ready sale.

TELEPHONE 1321

Wholesale Agents—Felton, Grimwade & Co., Rocke, Tompsit and Co., Duerdin and Sainsbury.

24 ATKINS STREET, NORTH MELBOURNE

Ensure Accuracy in Dispensing

BY ALWAYS SPECIFYING

HOWARDS

CHEMICALS

Which are all manufactured in their British Factories by British Labor, and have been the Standard for 100 years.

HOWARDS are the ONLY Manufacturers of Quinine Sulph. in England.

HOWARDS Iodides, Bromides, Camphor, Mercurials, Acetates, Citrates, Tablets, Bismuth Salts, Epsoms, Glaubers, Spirits, Aethers, etc., etc.

ILFORD AND STRATFORD, ESSEX, ENGLAND.

PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA.

Preliminary Examination Syllabus.

(To come into operation at the March, 1914, Examination.)

The following are the compulsory subjects:—

LATIN.—Grammar, accidence and syntax. Translation of simple sentences into Latin. Translation into English from Cæsar, De Bello, Gallico, Chapters 1-29, inclusive, or Vergil Aeneid, Book I., Lines 1-401, inclusive.

ENGLISH.—Grammar and Composition. Literature. The University Text Book in English. The Text-book for March and June, 1914, will be:—A School Treasury of English Literature (Murdoch), Section IV. The portions to be memorised are:—Blow, blow, thou winter wind (Shakespeare); L'Allegro (Milton); Sonnet on his blindness (Milton); Ode to a Nightingale (Keats); Australian Federation (Gay).

ARITHMETIC.—First four rules, simple and compound; vulgar and decimal fractions; simple and compound proportion; profit and loss; simple and compound interest; true and commercial discount and present worth; extraction of square root; British and metrical system of weights and measures; problems relating to lineal, square and cubic measurements, averages.

ALGEBRA.—Notation, symbolic expressions, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. Highest common factor and lowest common multiple. Fractions, cyclic order. Extraction of square root. Proof of algebraical identities. Simple equations of one and two variables. Quadratic equations of one variable. Equational problems.

GEOMETRY.—Euclid, Books I. and II.

TEXT BOOKS.

The following text books are recommended by the Examiner:—

LATIN.—Accidence, syntax and composition. Allen's Elementary Latin Grammar. Allen's First Latin Exercise Book.

ENGLISH.—Accidence, syntax, and analysis. Any good school treatise, such as Nesfield's Outline of English Grammar, omitting Part V.

ARITHMETIC.—Any good school treatise.

ALGEBRA.—Any good school treatise. Longman's Junior School Algebra will be found a serviceable book.

GEOMETRY.—Any good school treatise on Euclid, Book I., the works by Hall and Stevens, Smith and Bryant, Layng, or R. Deakin (tutorial series), may be mentioned as thoroughly satisfactory manuals.

THE

Austral Coaching College

CONDUCTS CLASSES

Day, Evening, or by Correspondence

FOR THE

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

OF THE

PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA.

FEE: £3 3s. per Term.

Single Subject by Arrangement.

Call or write to the Principal,

F. THOMAS, M.A.

195 Little Collins Street.

COACHING FOR FINAL EXAMINATION.

MR. ARTHUR F. W. VALE, PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST, 114 Macauley Road, KENSINGTON, prepares candidates for the FINAL EXAMINATION of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria. The Course includes a complete and systematic study of the B.P. and its chemistry, together with a thorough treatment of General Pharmacy. Students receive special instruction in the Art of Dispensing.

FEE £4/4/- (in advance).

ADDRESS—

ARTHUR F. W. VALE,
Pharmaceutical Coach,

114 MACAULEY RD., KENSINGTON.

TELEPHONE—321 ASCOT.

WOOD'S

GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

REMARKABLE FOR ITS POPULARITY.
REMARKABLE FOR ITS EFFICACY.

POSSESSING THREE VIRTUES.

THE CONFIDENCE OF THE PUBLIC.
THE CONFIDENCE OF THE RETAILER.
THE CONFIDENCE OF THE WHOLESALER.

A Reliable Medicine at a Reasonable Price, 1/6 & 2/6.

Stocked by all the WHOLESALE DRUG MERCHANTS of Australasia.

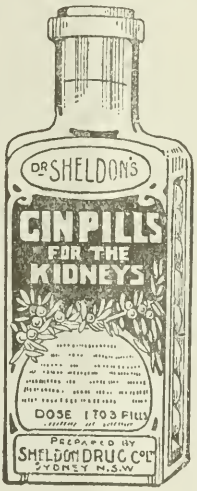
A GOOD SELLER!

DR. SHELDON'S GIN PILLS

FOR

BACKACHE and KIDNEY TROUBLES

A Non-Alcoholic KIDNEY PILL.



A Well-Advertised Line, consequently A BIG SELLER.

Small Size, 13s. 6d. doz., sells at 1s. 6d. bot.
Large ,, 22s. 6d. ,, ,, 2s. 6d. ,,

Dr Sheldon's
GIN PILLS
FOR BACKACHE AND KIDNEY TROUBLES.

NOTICE.

With a view to increasing the profits of the Trade on the sale of "Sparklets," the retail prices have been altered as follows:—

C. Syphons, 6/6 ea.	C. Bulbs, 2/6 doz.
B. Syphons, 4/- ea.	B. Bulbs, 1/8 doz.

Special priced show-cards have been prepared to facilitate the change, and will be supplied by your wholesale house on application.

Free Syphon Offer.—Your profits on the sale of Syphons can be still further increased by taking advantage of this offer. Until further notice your wholesaler will send you one Syphon free of charge with every dozen ordered for delivery in one lot. ¶ Every Syphon you sell creates a demand for bulbs which is a permanent source of easy money.

It will pay you to push "Sparklets" this season. There is now a good profit on all lines, and you can buy thirteen syphons at the price of twelve.

Drop a line to your wholesalers.

READ & CAMPBELL LTD.,

40 PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

MEDICAL LITERATURE
Free on Application.

"REGULIN"

REGISTERED. BRITISH PATENT NO. 19311.

A NATURAL REMEDY for regulating the bowels. It acts chiefly within the intestine, is tasteless, and does not affect the stomach. IT IS NOT A CATHARTIC.

Original box of 1 oz. at 1/1½, 3 oz. at 2/9, and 6 oz. at 4/6.

Also in Tablets prepared with Chocolate, at 1/1½ per tube of 25; and Biscuits containing a larger percentage of Regulin than the Tablets at 1/6 per box of 20.

Sole Agents for the United Kingdom, Colonies, and Dependencies (Canada excepted):

THE REGULIN SYNDICATE LTD.,

Telephone: 5897 AVENUE. 15 Cullum St., E.C. Telegrams: "Glycerol, London."

Depot for New Zealand—SHARLAND & CO. Depot for South Africa—LENNON Ltd.

Depots for Australia—
ELLIOTT BROS. Ltd., Sydney and Brisbane.
FELTON, GRIMWADE & BICKFORD Ltd., Perth.
FELTON, GRIMWADE & Co., Melbourne.
A. M. BICKFORD & SONS Ltd., Adelaide.

Depots for India—KEMP & Co., Bombay. SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta.
Depot for West Indies—L. NUNES, Chemical Hall, 68 King St., Kingston, Jamaica.

Maltine

Professor CHITTENDEN (Yale University), reports:—

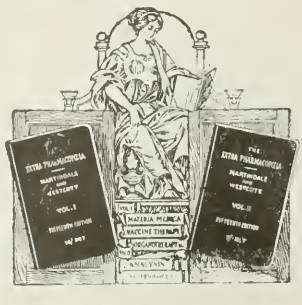
"The results demonstrate conclusively the far greater diastasic value of your preparation and enable me to state, without any qualification whatever, that "MALTINE" far exceeds in diastasic power any of the preparations of malt which I have examined."

The word "Maltine" is our Registered Trade Mark.

The Maltine Manufacturing Co. Ltd.

Australian Representative—Mr. JAMES MACKENZIE, 292 Flinders Street, Melbourne.

NOW READY. Fifteenth Edition, Revised and Enlarged, in Two Volumes.



THE EXTRA PHARMACOPŒIA.

By MARTINDALE & WESTCOTT.

Vol. I. retains the general characteristics of the last edition, including besides Extra Pharmacopœia Materia Medica—manufacture, administration, etc.—such subjects as Vaccine Therapy (much enlarged) Organo-Therapy, Therapeutic Index, and General Index.

Vol. II. deals mainly with matters Analytical, Experimental, Bacteriological, and is necessary to complete the work.

"An achievement of no mean order. Certainly this 15th edition eclipses all previous efforts."—*Pharmaceutical Journal.*

"Indispensable reference works for both medical men and chemists."—*Chemist and Druggist.*

"No practitioner should remain a single day without possessing a copy."—*Medical Press.*

Price complete (2 Vols.) **21s.** *net; Inland Post,* **4d.** *extra.*
Separately, Vol. I., **14s.** *net, Post* **4d.** *extra. Vol. II.,* **7s.** *net, Post* **2d.** *extra.*

LONDON: H K. LEWIS, 136 Gower St., LONDON, W.C.

Also of W. MARTINDALE, 10 New Cavendish St., London, W.

WILLIAM MATHER LTD.

MANCHESTER. (Established 1847.)

LEADING LINES IN POROUS PLAISTERS

STRENGTHENING AND CAPSICUM.

Customers may have their names and addresses printed on the wrappers and back cloths, free of charge, by ordering one gross, WHICH MAY BE ASSORTED. Printing done on the premises, thus avoiding delay. The above Plaisters, in yard rolls, 7 inches wide, each yard in enamelled metal box.

☛ To avoid disappointment, order Mather's Make from your Wholesale House.

POROUS or "VENTILO" (Reg. No. 255,348) GREEN BELLADONNA PLAISTERS

Guaranteed to contain 0·25 per cent. Leaf Alcoholic Extract Belladonna Alkaloids, in accordance with the formula of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, 1901.

Australian Agents: F. KEMP & CO., 22 YOUNG STREET, SYDNEY.

London Wholesale and Export Agents—MACE & HALDANE LTD., 94 MILTON ST., E.C.

GROUT, BRADLEY & CO.

Fulham Place, 330a Flinders Lane, Melbourne.

Clarke's Registered Australian Eye Lotion | Kapp's Antiseptic Soap

Simpson's Soaps and Cements | "Laroona" Perfumes and Soaps

Perken's London-made Clinical Thermometers.

Importers and Indentors of Chemists' Sundries.

SOLUBLE PEARL COATED PILLS.

☛ PLEASE WRITE FOR OUR LATEST PRICE LIST.

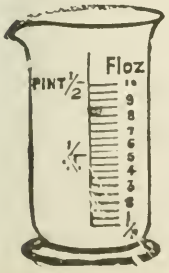
It is a most comprehensive one, and will be found to meet most requirements. We solicit your careful perusal. We are prepared to execute orders for Pills from **Private Formulæ.**

Special Quotations will be given for same on submitting Formulæ to us:

The CROWN CHEMICAL Co.

CITY ROAD, PRINCES BRIDGE, MELBOURNE.

H. B. SILBERBERG & Co.,



443 BOURKE STREET

(Corner Bourke and Queen Streets); MELBOURNE.

LARGE STOCKS OF

Scientific Apparatus, Chemical Glassware, "Jena" Beakers and Flasks.

Microscopes, Assay and Chemical Balances, Crucibles, Gasoline Furnaces, etc., etc

INSPECTION OF STOCK INVITED. PRICES MODERATE.

And at 8 O'CONNELL STREET, SYDNEY.

TEL. 1677.

A MEDICINE OF
WORLD-WIDE POPULARITY

FOR NEARLY
THREE QUARTERS OF A CENTURY
HOLLOWAY'S
PILLS
AND OINTMENT
HAVE EARNED FOR THEMSELVES
UNIVERSAL APPROBATION
BY MAINTAINING
The HEALTH of THOUSANDS
IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Advertising Matter, such as Showcards, Billheads, Almanacs, Calendars, Fancy Cards, Counter Bills etc., will be forwarded free of all cost to applicants, on receipt of a post card addressed to

THOMAS HOLLOWAY,
113 SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.

LEE'S PLATE POWDERS

'DREADNOUGHT'
COMPETITION IN
'AUSTRALASIA'

Sole Representative—
G. JOHNSTON & SON.,
"Builders' Exchange,"
Castlereagh Street, Sydney, N.S.W.
To whom all enquiries should be directed.

Glaxo

THE FOOD THAT BUILDS BONNIE BABIES

GLAXO is PURE Waterless Milk.
GLAXO is nothing but milk.
GLAXO contains NO preservatives, NO malt or malt extract, NO cane sugar, NO starch, NO chemicals.
GLAXO assimilates perfectly with Mothers' Milk.
GLAXO is the ideal food for an infant.
GLAXO is quickly made ready with boiling water.

Will Chemists kindly write for Baby Books for Mothers, Show Cards and Pamphlets for Counter.
Sole Distributing Agent—
CHARLES E. HALL, 12 McKillop Steeet, Melbourne.

OL. EUCALYPTI B.P. 1898.

OWING to the alteration of the standard characters of EUCALYPTUS OIL in the New Edition of the *British Pharmacopœia*, a large number of Eucalyptus Oils hitherto stocked by the trade containing Phellandrene, are now precluded from use for dispensing medical prescriptions.

Bosisto's "Standard Test"

EUCALYPTUS OIL

Answers all the tests of the *British Pharmacopœia.*

BOSISTO'S "STANDARD TEST" EUCALYPTUS OIL

Is guaranteed to contain—

From **60** to **70 per cent.** of **Eucalyptol.**

To have a **Specific Gravity** of from ·915° to ·920°

To have an **Optical Rotation** of from + 3°.5 + 6°.

And **does not contain** any **Phellandrene.**

In ordering, please specify Bosisto's "STANDARD TEST."

J. BOSISTO & CO.

PROPRIETARY LIMITED,

Richmond, Melbourne.

Wholesale Agents: { Messrs. FELTON, GRIMWADE & CO., Flinders Lane, Melbourne.
Messrs. GRIMWADE, RIDLEY & CO., Trinity Square, London.

Ashton & Parsons'

Large 1/- Size

HOMŒOPATHIC PILULES AND TINCTURES

PER DOZ. **4/6** NET.

NOTE.—Abroad and in the Colonies the price is necessarily higher to cover cost of freight, import duty, etc.

Mother and Strong Potencies always sent unless otherwise ordered.

KINGS AND QUEENS.

The distinguished honor of having received commands from

H.M. the Queen.
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia.
H.M. the Queen of Roumania.
H.M. the King of Greece.
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia.
H.R.H. the Duchess of Fife.
H.R.H. the Crown Princess of Roumania.
H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Serge of Russia
H.I.H. the Duchess of Leuchtenberg.
H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia.
H.R.H. Princess Hohenlohe-Langenberg.
H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Xenia of Russia
H.H. the Furstin of Schwarzburg.
H.R.H. Prince Carol of Roumania.
H.H. the Grand Duchess Elizabeth of Russia.
H.S.H. Hereditary Princess of Leiningen
H.H. Princess Reuss, &c, &c.

Is an unique example of the world-wide popularity and unparallelled excellence of the medicines.

ASHTON & PARSONS LTD.

Homœopathic Chemists, London.

Caution!

To Infringers, Imitators, or Dealers in Imitations of

PHOSFERINE

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of April, 1900, the Hon. Archibald Henry Simpson, Chief Judge in Equity, ordered the Defendant Company, its servants, agents, and workpeople be restrained from selling, offering for sale, or disposing of in the colony of New South Wales, any drug not manufactured or imported by or for the Plaintiff Company under a label got up in imitation of the Plaintiff's "Phosferine" label, and it was further ordered that the Defendant Company deliver up to the Plaintiff Company all wrappers and labels so got up in infringement of the Plaintiffs' Company's rights, and pay the Plaintiffs' taxed costs.

All information relating to the infringement or dealers in infringements of Messrs. Ashton and Parsons Ltd. Registered Trade Mark "Phosferine," will be greatly esteemed, and will be confidentially treated. Messrs. Ashton and Parsons Ltd. have given notice to their Solicitor to take action against all infringers or dealers in infringements without further warning.

All information should be addressed to the Proprietors of "PHOSFERINE."

Messrs. ASHTON & PARSONS Ltd.

La Bell Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

OR TO

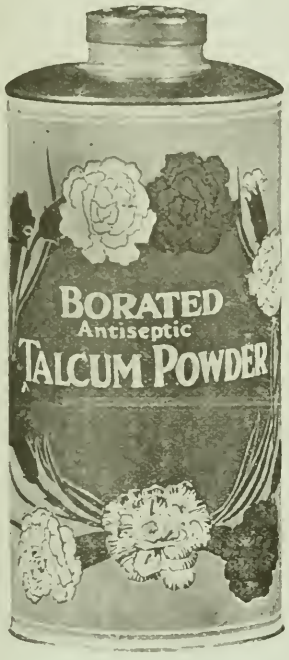
Messrs. J. E. EVANS-JACKSON & CO.,

PATENT AGENTS,

Bath House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

Australasian Depot: 408-410 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE.

A Good Line that is Always Seasonable.



CARNATION Talcum Powder

With your Name and Address.

Our Carnation Talcum Powder is exquisitely perfumed, and is composed of a superior quality of fine talc, combined with soothing agents, and will not harm the most delicate skin.

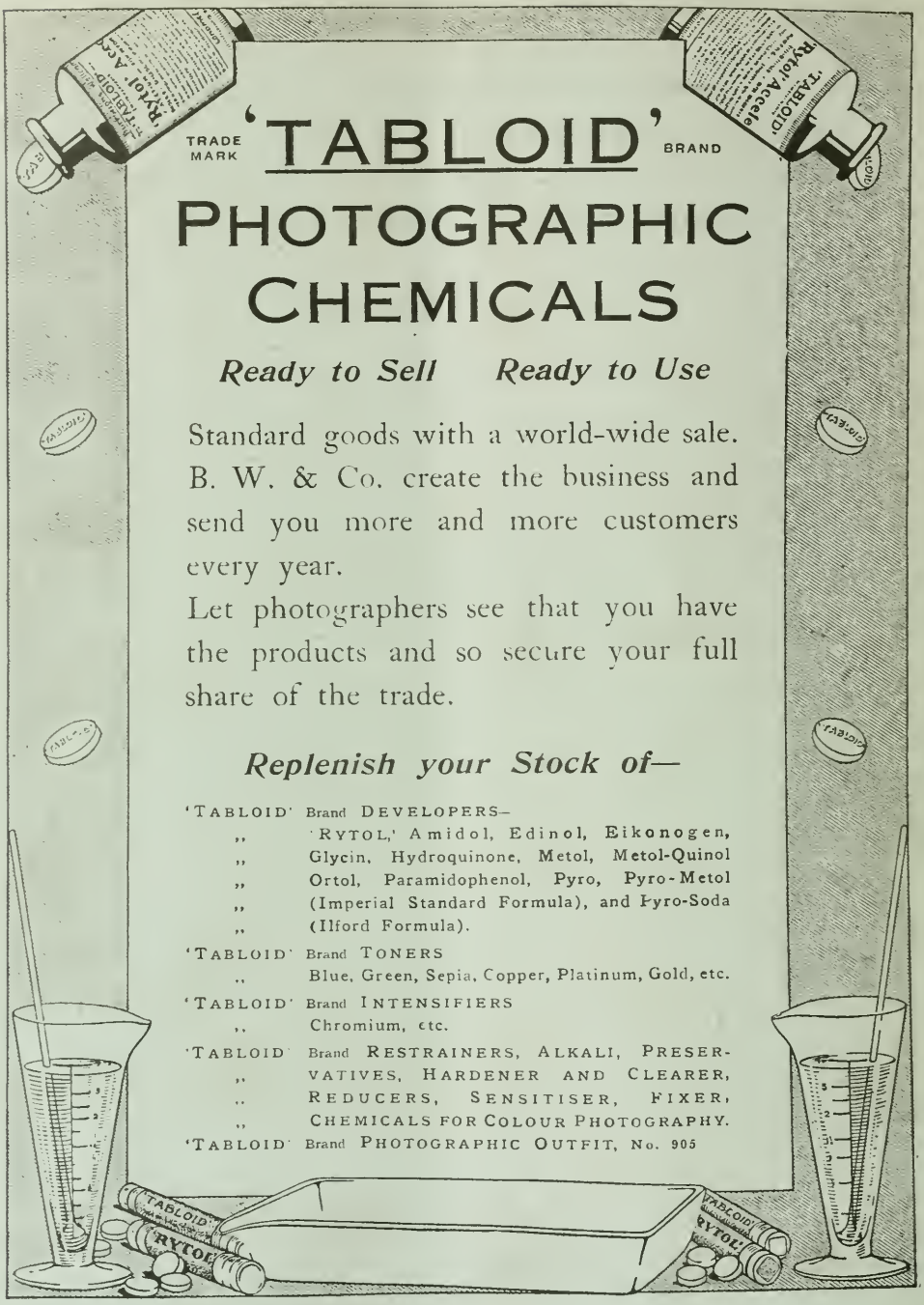
Put up in 4-ounce Containers (round and oval), with sprinkler tops.

15 Attractive Styles to choose from.

Sunburn, Windburn, or Dust; Country Life, Boating and Surf-bathing, all mean sales of this soothing application.

Prices and Samples upon application.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO. 125 York St. SYDNEY.



TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS

Ready to Sell Ready to Use

Standard goods with a world-wide sale. B. W. & Co. create the business and send you more and more customers every year.

Let photographers see that you have the products and so secure your full share of the trade.

Replenish your Stock of—

'TABLOID' Brand DEVELOPERS—
,, 'RYTOL,' Amidol, Edinol, Eikonogen, Glycin, Hydroquinone, Metol, Metol-Quinol Ortol, Paramidophenol, Pyro, Pyro-Metol (Imperial Standard Formula), and Pyro-Soda (Ilford Formula).

'TABLOID' Brand TONERS
,, Blue, Green, Sepia, Copper, Platinum, Gold, etc.

'TABLOID' Brand INTENSIFIERS
,, Chromium, etc.

'TABLOID' Brand RESTRAINERS, ALKALI, PRESERVATIVES, HARDENER AND CLEARER, REDUCERS, SENSITISER, FIXER, CHEMICALS FOR COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHY.

'TABLOID' Brand PHOTOGRAPHIC OUTFIT, No. 905

See B. W. & Co.'s List for Prices, etc.

Advertising and display matter supplied gratis and post free

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON

NEW YORK MONTREAL CAPE TOWN MILAN SHANGHAI BUENOS AIRES BOMBAY and 481, KENT STREET, SYDNEY, N.S.W.

E 334

All Rights Reserved

Printed and Published for the Proprietors by H. Hearne & Co., Paragon Printers, 285-287 Latrobe Street (2 doors from Elizabeth Street), Melbourne.